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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count Factbook details county and statewide trends in the well-being of Oklahoma's children. The statistical portrait is based on seven indicators or benchmarks of child well-being: (1) low birth weight infants; (2) infant mortality; (3) births to young teens; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) child and teen death; (6) high school dropouts; and (7) juvenile violent crime arrests. Statewide findings, presented in the factbook's overview, indicate that two of the seven benchmarks (low birth weight infants and child abuse and neglect) worsened compared to data from over a decade ago. Five benchmarks (infant mortality, births to young teens, child death, high school dropouts, and juvenile violent crime arrests) improved over the comparable data. The Factbook then presents current statewide and county data for each of the benchmarks. Each benchmark is defined, state and county trends are presented, and racial differences are noted. The bulk of the Factbook is comprised of county profiles, in which data for each of the indicators are presented graphically. A county benchmark key, tips for data interpretation and use, explanations of methodology and sources, and single tables compiling county data for each indicator conclude the Factbook. (SD)

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Success by 6

Oklahoma Success by 6 is made possible by the following partners:

Bank of America.

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Every Day in Oklahoma

131 babies are born
- 8 of the babies are born to children (mothers under age 18)
- 9 of the babies are born without receiving adequate prenatal care
- 9 of the babies are born too small

153 incidents of child abuse and/or neglect are investigated
- 43 incidents are confirmed to be child abuse and/or neglect

25 children quit high school without graduating

86 children are arrested for a crime
- 3 of those are arrested for a violent crime

At least 2 children will die
- 1 of those will be a baby

If YOU GIVE
A PIG
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2001 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook

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Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Leaders are trained in the areas of legislative and grass roots advocacy, communicating children's issues and community organizing. KIDS COUNT Leaders are available for group presentations and individual meetings.

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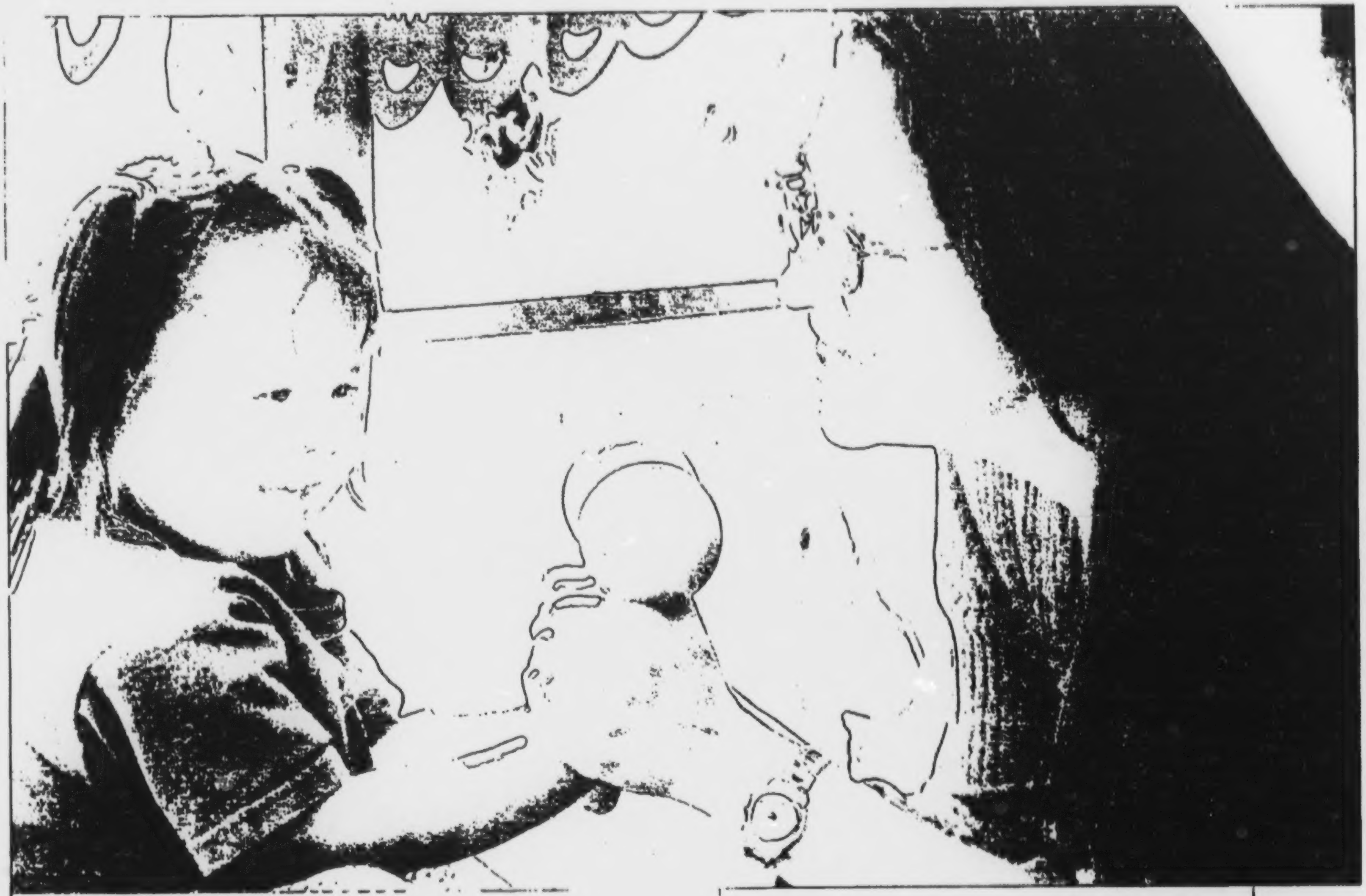


A State Profile

Overview & Findings

Most picking up this book want to lessen the difficulties faced by many of Oklahoma's children — child abuse and neglect, poverty, violence, crime, teen pregnancy. For many of us public debates and private soul searching have not provided clear answers about where to begin. There are few clear distinctions between causes and consequences. In the pages which follow you will find much to suggest that causes and consequences are inextricably linked. Children born to teen mothers are more likely to repeat the cycle of teen childbearing. Child abuse victims later become abusers. Poor children are more likely to quit high school without graduating, and youth not graduating from high school face lives of poverty.

Oklahoma's very young — infants, toddlers and preschool children — are the focus of this edition of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook. With all the issues facing children today, why concentrate on early childhood? Precisely because of the difficulties faced by many of Oklahoma's children — child abuse and neglect, poverty, violence, crime, teen pregnancy. Attending to Oklahoma's youngest holds the promise of Oklahoma's future. A hope of breaking the cycle. A promise of less abuse and neglect, less poverty, less violence, less crime, fewer children having children.

The time is now. There is not one more child to waste. First, we must marshal a serious effort to reduce teen pregnancy, lessen poverty and eliminate child abuse. The rewards will include better care and education for Oklahoma's infants, toddlers and preschool children. Second, we must marshal a serious effort to improve the care and education of Oklahoma's infants, toddlers and preschool children. The rewards will include fewer Oklahoma children having children, living in poverty or suffering abuse. The problems are complex, but not without promising solutions. Community understanding, *combined with action*, will improve the well-being of today's children and secure a safe, healthy and happy future for tomorrow's.

The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Partnership, a project of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA), uses key strategies to achieve its goal. *First*, KIDS COUNT "counts kids," providing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of Oklahoma's children and youth. *Second*, KIDS COUNT cultivates leadership on behalf of children and youth, giving voice to their needs at the local level. *Third*, KIDS COUNT communicates the needs of children and youth, using extensive public awareness activities.

The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook uses benchmarks to profile the status of children and youth in our state. Benchmarks are quantifiable measures that, when taken together, help determine child, family and community well-being. The seven benchmarks in this KIDS COUNT Factbook are **low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to young teens, child abuse & neglect, child death, high school dropouts** and **juvenile violent crime arrests**. This book, the sixth Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook, shows the interrelatedness of these benchmarks and how they impact each other.

The time is now. There is not one more child to waste. First, we must marshal a serious effort to reduce teen pregnancy, lessen poverty and eliminate child abuse. … Second, we must marshal a serious effort to improve the care and education of Oklahoma's infants, toddlers and preschool children.

From an established baseline, OICA is tracking progress, or the lack of progress, for each benchmark over time. Progress requires action. Progress requires using all of this information — and more — to make good decisions about state and community budgets and programs that affect children and youth. Effective programs and policies work together with strong communities and families to improve the benchmarks.

More than one in every four Oklahomans (26.3%) is a child. One in four (23.7%) of those children live in poverty. Today, almost eight hundred eighty thousand (879,367) children live, play and go to school in Oklahoma communities. Most young people in Oklahoma are doing well most of the time.

There is good news. Oklahoma KIDS COUNT reveals that only two of the seven benchmarks tracked worsened when compared to data from a dozen years ago:

- **Low birthweight infants**
- **Child abuse & neglect**

Five benchmarks improved over the comparable older data:

- **Infant mortality**
- **Births to young teens**
- **Child death**
- **High school dropouts**
- **Juvenile violent crime arrests**

There is bad news. The improved rates obscure the challenges faced by large numbers of young Oklahomans each year. More than two hundred thousand (210,470) Oklahoma children live in poverty. More than fifteen thousand (15,518) are abused or neglected. Almost ten thousand (9,289) quit high school. More than one thousand (1,089) are arrested for murder, rape, aggravated assault or robbery.

Oklahoma

Number of Children (1998): 879,367 Children are 26.3% of the state population Child Poverty Rate (1997): 23.7%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Recent Data
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1984-86	-12.7%				7.2% of live births 1996-98	3,457 average annual 1996-1998
Infant Mortality	10.5/1000 live births 1984-86				22.7%	8.1/1000 live births 1996-98	389 average annual 1996-1998
Births to Young Teens	43.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				18.2%	35.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	2,760 average annual 1996-1998
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-95.8%				17.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	15,518 average annual FY 1997-1999
Child Deaths	41.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				24.7%	31.3/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	211 average annual 1996-1998
High School Dropouts	5.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95 - 96/97				2.1%	5.4% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97 - 97/98	9,289 average annual school year 1996/97-1998/99
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests	334.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990/92				18.8%	271.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	1,089 average annual 1997-1999

a state focus on Early Childhood Care and Education

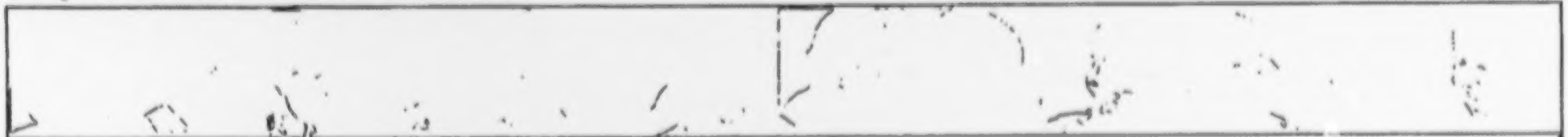
Oklahoma's very young — infants, toddlers and preschool children — are the focus of this edition of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook. Two hundred seventy-five thousand (275,002), or about one-third (31.3%) of Oklahoma's children, are under six years of age. Special attention to early childhood issues is compelled by several factors:

Research increasingly demonstrates that high quality early childhood care and educational experiences are vital to a young child's brain development.

Oklahoma children are increasingly likely to spend at least part of their early years in the care of people other than their parents.

Measures of child well-being indicate problems for Oklahoma's very young children.

Prevention and early intervention are cost effective investments capable of reaping long term benefits.



Research increasingly demonstrates that high quality early childhood care and educational experiences are vital to a young child's brain development.

As recently as two decades ago, scientists believed that by the time babies were born, the structure of their brains was fixed and determined. As more has been learned about how a person's brain develops, it has become understood that the first years of life have a decisive impact on the architecture of a child's brain and the nature and extent of his or her adult capabilities.

Effective brain functioning requires a well organized network to rapidly pass signals from one part of the brain to another. The network is composed of brain cells (neurons) and the connections (synapses) they form to other brain cells. There are roughly 100 billion cells (neurons) in a child's brain at birth – nearly enough to last a lifetime. Each neuron can produce up to 15,000 connections (synapses). Experiences "activate" the synapses and the pathways they form. The majority of synapses are produced during the first three years of life at an astonishing speed.

It is not news that babies thrive on warm, responsive, nurturing care. Science demonstrates that this type of caregiving also plays a vital role in healthy cognitive and emotional development. Early care has a long-lasting impact on how people develop, their ability to learn and their capacity to regulate their own emotions.

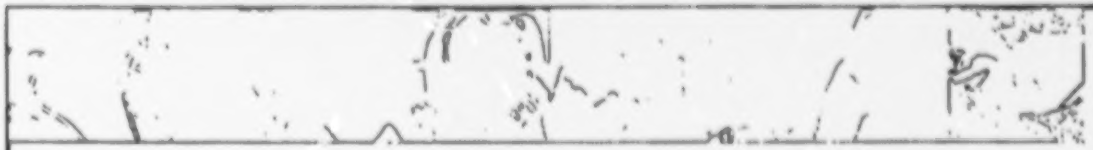
Children who are nurtured, protected, provided for, loved and stimulated before birth and early in life can reap large rewards. These fortunate children have healthy cognitive and emotional development capable of cushioning them from life's inevitable problems. They grow older with the ability to recover from serious stress or trauma.

Children who are exposed to violence, nicotine, drugs or alcohol before birth or who are abandoned, abused, traumatized, deprived or neglected early in life can pay a high price. These children start at a severe disadvantage. Their brain cells (neurons) can be destroyed, connections (synapses) reduced, emotional control and neurological development undermined, and in some cases, brain function impaired.

There is mounting scientific evidence that an individual's capabilities are not fixed at birth and the human brain has a remarkable capacity to change. Parents, friends, caregivers, teachers, doctors and service providers have ample opportunity to facilitate healthy growth and development — or help compensate for problems — with carefully timed, intensive interventions, especially during the first few years when the brain's ability to change and compensate is exceptional.

A good start for Oklahoma's youngest will be ineffective if purchased at the expense of their older brothers and sisters. While quality early childhood experiences provide the crucial foundation necessary to create a healthy human being, they are not enough. Growth is a lifelong venture requiring continuing support, protection and nurturing of school-age children and adolescents if each young Oklahoman is to reach his or her optimal development.

Children who are nurtured, protected, provided for, loved and stimulated before birth and early in life can reap large rewards.



Oklahoma children are increasingly likely to spend at least part of their early years in the care of people other than their parents.

Two decades ago the majority of Oklahoma infants, toddlers and preschool children had a parent at home; not so today. Now, two-parent households increasingly need a second income to support the family. The increased participation of Oklahoma women in the workforce is further fueled by the growing number of single-parent families headed by women and new welfare requirements which compel attendance at work or training. Currently, three out of five mothers with children younger than six are in the workforce.

With the increasing number of people in the workforce, a majority of Oklahoma's children are now spending at least part of their early years in the care of people other than their parents. Such changes accelerate the need for quality, affordable and available child care.

Charged with undertaking a comprehensive assessment of Oklahoma's early childhood system, the *Governor's Task Force on Early Childhood Education* maintained an ambitious schedule of meetings and investigation during the summer and fall of 2000.

It costs less to pay the tuition at a public college

than it does to enroll a four-year-old in full-time child care.

As indicated in its recently released report, the *Governor's Task Force* discovered a child care system in Oklahoma often providing poor to mediocre care, maintaining long waiting lists for young children, plagued with high staff turnover, and unaffordable to most families. It costs less to pay the tuition at a public college than it does to enroll a four-year-old in full-time child care. The *Governor's Task Force* determined that improvements in the quality and affordability of child care would have a significant and long-lasting impact on a child's life and Oklahoma's future.

Early Brain Development: The Science

Brain development is fast, early and permanent.

The process of brain development is energy intensive. The majority of neurons are born in utero, making the first and most important development stage to occur during pregnancy.

The most active brain development period is early childhood. In contrast to body growth which continues into adulthood, brain growth is about 90% adult size by age four.

Opportunities missed early cannot be recaptured — problems resulting from deficiencies in utero, infancy and toddlerhood cannot be fixed in kindergarten.

Brain development is influenced by a child's early experiences.

Experience alters the brain. A child's brain develops and organizes in response to his or her experiences during the first days, weeks, months and years of life — interacting with the environment, reacting to stimuli, taking in information, processing or storing it.

Functionality is compromised if appropriate and rich experiences are withheld during key stages of brain development.

Early childhood experiences provide the organizing template for the rest of life.

All the structures that allow the complex functioning in adult life are put in place in early childhood.

The root core template for all relationships comes from original attachments with primary caregivers. Relationships and social-emotional development are the glue which provide the foundation for a healthy family, community and society.

The Governor's Task Force on Early Childhood Education: Report and Recommendations for Oklahoma Infants, Toddlers and Preschool Children (from Birth through Age Four) and their Families December 13, 2000

Measures of child well-being indicate problems for Oklahoma's very young children.

Many of the key indicators of young child well-being tracked by KIDS COUNT paint a grim picture for Oklahoma infants, toddlers and preschool children. An average of almost 3,500 (3,457) babies a year are born too small. Almost 400 (389) a year die before their first birthday. More than forty percent (40.6%) of the victims of child abuse are under age six, with children that young making up more than three-quarters (78.4%) of the deaths attributable to child abuse or neglect.

During its comprehensive assessment of Oklahoma's early childhood system, the *Governor's Task Force* discovered several Oklahoma trends which made healthy development more difficult for Oklahoma's youngest:

- an increase in the number of families headed by a single parent (resulting from rising divorce rates and increasing births to unmarried mothers)
- an increase in the number of children not living with either parent (resulting from children being raised by other relatives, growth in foster care placements and incarceration of the child's parent)
- a decrease in the amount of time parents spend with their child (caused by increased hours at work and increased participation of mothers in the workforce)

... a substantial number of young Oklahoma children were exposed by poverty to risks which can impede early brain development.

Oklahoma leads the nation in worsening poverty among its youngest children. The *Governor's Task Force* noted that a substantial number of young Oklahoma children were exposed by poverty to risks which can impede early brain development (inadequate nutrition, exposure to environmental toxins, trauma and abuse, poor quality daily care, and poor health care). The concerns of the *Governor's Task Force* were substantiated by its discovery that statewide, about one-fourth of incoming kindergarten children were not ready to begin school. Many individual schools reported much higher rates.

For the first time, Oklahoma KIDS COUNT ranks Oklahoma's 77 counties based on seven indicators related to early childhood care and education:

Population of Young Children (1998)
Identifying counties with the largest numbers of infants, toddlers and preschool children (birth through age five)

Immunizations Completed by Age Two (1995)
measuring the provision of preventive health services to infants and toddlers in the community

Elevated Lead-based Poisoning Tests (1994 - 1997)
measuring community environmental hazards dangerous to young children

Births to Mothers Under Age 20 (1998)
counting children born into the community less likely to have adequate emotional and financial resources

Inadequate Prenatal Care (1998)
counting pregnancies in the community likely to result in health problems for the babies

Child Care Availability (2000)
measuring the availability of licensed child care in the community for children under age six with working parents

Young Child Poverty Rates (1997, estimates)
a measure of the presence of very poor infants, toddlers and preschool children in the community

Taken together, these indicators provide a comprehensive picture of a county's early childhood status in a manner which can be ranked, updated and tracked from year to year. Each county is ranked on each of the seven indicators. All measures were given the same weight, making no attempt to judge relative importance. The seven individual county rankings are totaled into an *Early Childhood County Index* in which the higher the number, the more improvement the county needs to achieve in order to provide the best start for its youngest citizens.

Birth outcomes in large cities are not as good as those elsewhere. A recent national KIDS COUNT Special Report, *The Right Start*, assessed the conditions of babies and their families in America's largest cities finding that both of Oklahoma's largest cities, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, follow this inauspicious national trend.

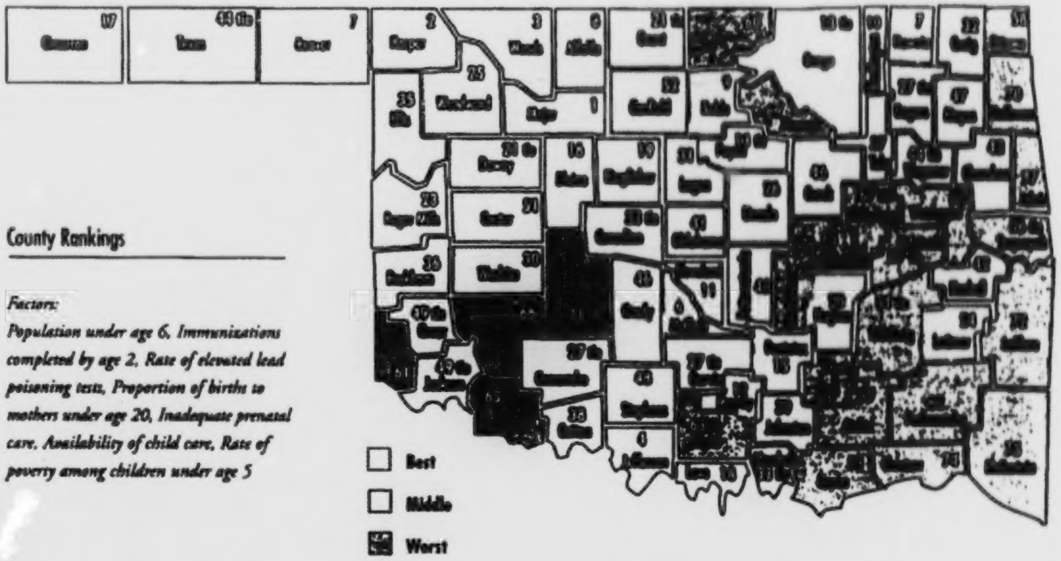
Compared to Oklahoma as a whole (62.5%), a smaller proportion of the births in Oklahoma City (61.0%) and Tulsa (57.5%) were classified as healthy (based on birthweight, APGAR score, prenatal care received and length of gestation). Births in Oklahoma City and Tulsa were less healthy than the average for the nation's fifty largest cities (61.6%).

The percent of births classified as at risk based on the mother's characteristics (under age twenty, unmarried, less than twelve years of education) in both Oklahoma City (9.1%) and Tulsa (8.8%) was worse (higher) than the average for the nation's fifty largest cities (8.6%) and worse (higher) than the comparable percent for Oklahoma as a whole (8.0%).

Early Childhood Status

State Data

Child Population < 6	1998	275,002
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	3.82/100
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	162.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.2%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.579
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	29.0%



County Rankings

Factors:
Population under age 6, Immunizations completed by age 2, Rate of elevated lead poisoning tests, Proportion of births to mothers under age 20, Inadequate prenatal care, Availability of child care, Rate of poverty among children under age 5

Prevention and early intervention are cost effective investments capable of reaping long term benefits.

In undertaking its assessment of early childhood, the *Governor's Task Force* looked both within and outside Oklahoma borders to identify effective ideas and approaches for improving Oklahoma's early childhood care and education system. The *Governor's Task Force* documented that high quality care and education resulted in positive, long lasting results, particularly among low-income children.

The *Governor's Task Force* concluded that prevention and early intervention strategies were cost effective and held great promise, reducing the need for remediation, treatment or crisis intervention in later years. For example, the benchmark respected High/Scope Perry Preschool Project demonstrated that quality preschool programs decreased the need for special schooling, increased employment, reduced welfare dependence, decreased crime, and more ... all saving taxpayer dollars at the rate of $7.16 for every public dollar invested in quality preschool services.

Success requires that parents are acknowledged as their child's first and most important teacher and that parents have access to whatever they need to make the most of each child's unique opportunities to develop.

More recently, the Abecedarian Project demonstrated similarly impressive results through a carefully controlled study comparing infants from low-income families who received early intervention in a high quality child care setting with infants who did not. Both groups were assured adequate nutrition, supportive social services and access to primary health care services. The Abecedarian children each received individualized educational activities consisting of "games" that were incorporated into his or her day. By following the children's progress through age 21, the Abecedarian Project found that high-quality, intensive, sustained, multi-faceted early intervention programs improve the course of intellectual development in young children. Documented positive effects included higher IQ and cognitive performance, improved language, fewer instances of grade retention, decreased need for special education, higher reading and math achievement scores, higher levels of formal education, delayed parenthood, and, for teen mothers, higher rates of post-high school education. Impressive savings would flow to taxpayers if the results of the Abecedarian Project were only partially realized in Oklahoma.

Ensuring that Oklahoma children have the best start possible requires understanding the value of and investing in family support, preschool and early intervention programs, child care and health care. Family support helps families provide a nurturing home environment. Success requires that parents are acknowledged as their child's first and most important teacher and that parents have access to whatever they need to make the most of each child's unique opportunities to develop. Preschool and early intervention programs provide developmental support to help prepare children for school and assure that children start school ready to learn. Children who are low-income, socially vulnerable and have developmental delays benefit greatly from such developmental support. Child care must be of high quality, and safe and affordable, providing developmentally-appropriate care while parents are at work or away from home. Health care coverage and access to primary and preventive services, physical activity, and nutrition are necessary to develop and maintain healthy minds and bodies.

Oklahoma has made a good start by implementing innovative programs and making significant investments in the early care and education of Oklahoma children. However, the *Governor's Task Force* found that Oklahoma's creativity and concern were being stymied by the absence of a comprehensive, coordinated policy structure focusing on families and communities.

The recently released *Governor's Task Force* report advocated four key strategies (accompanied in the report by numerous detailed recommendations). This long-term early childhood initiative is designed to achieve their vision that *all Oklahoma children will be healthy, eager to learn, and ready to succeed by the time they enter school.*

Implementation of the *Governor's Task Force* strategies promises the right start for Oklahoma's infants, toddlers and preschool children. To take such action will maximize the benefits of Oklahoma's current and future investments in family support, preschool and early intervention programs, child care and health care. To do otherwise will neglect Oklahoma's youngest and Oklahoma's future.

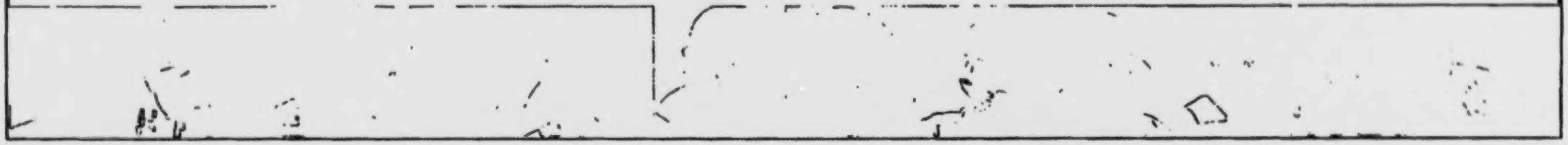
Health care coverage and access to primary and preventive services, physical activity, and nutrition are necessary to develop and maintain healthy minds and bodies.

Strategy One:
Enact a strong *public policy* promoting early childhood care and education

Strategy Two:
Create a statewide public-private early childhood *partnership*

Strategy Three:
Implement a comprehensive *public engagement* campaign

Strategy Four:
Mobilize *communities* to provide environments that support children and families



Low Birthweight Infants

Each year nearly thirty-five hundred Oklahoma babies (3,457 average annual) are born too small (weighing less than 5½ pounds).

A disquieting and increasing number of these low-weight infants (586 average annual) are born very, very tiny (weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces).

During the most recent three-year period (1996 - 1998) the proportion of Oklahoma babies born too small slowly and steadily continued to worsen (increasing from 7.1% to 7.2% of all births) when compared to the three year period just one year earlier (1995 - 1997). Comparable rates also worsened during the year in most (44 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

This trend has continued for years. A higher proportion of Oklahoma babies (7.2% of all births) are born too small today as compared to the population born in the mid-1980's (6.4% of all births), with such rates also worsening in the majority (43 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The rates of low birthweight births in the majority of Oklahoma counties (40 of 77) were worse than the average county rate (6.8% of all county births). The highest and worst low birthweight rate (10.4% of all county births) is found in Cimarron County; the lowest and best (2.2% of all county births) is in Grant County during this most recent period.

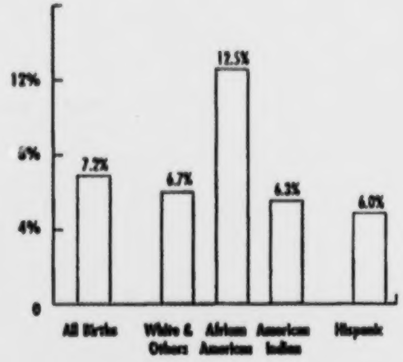
The low birthweight rate for African American infants (12.5% of all African American births) continues to nearly double the rate for White infants (6.7% of all White births). By race, the best low birthweight rate is recorded for American Indian infants (6.3% of all American Indian births). Hispanic mothers, who may be of any race, have an even lower rate of babies born too small (6.0% of all Hispanic births).

While early prenatal care is known to improve these rates, over one-third (35.8%) of Oklahoma's babies were born to mothers who failed to receive the recommended level of prenatal care during the most recent three-year period reported.

Ranking near the middle of all the states, Oklahoma's rate of low birthweight infants is average relative to other parts of the country. Oklahoma's rank among the fifty states improved from 24th to 21st during the most recent year (1997) measured.

Impact on early childhood and Oklahoma's future

» *Low birthweight is a predictor of early childhood problems. Some die.* Almost 60 percent of the infant deaths each year result directly from low birthweight. In Oklahoma seven out of 10 infants who die in the first month of life are low-weight babies. Of those who live, one in four will experience serious health and developmental problems — dyslexia, hyperactivity, blindness, deafness, chronic respiratory problems, mental retardation, mental illness, cerebral palsy, and more.

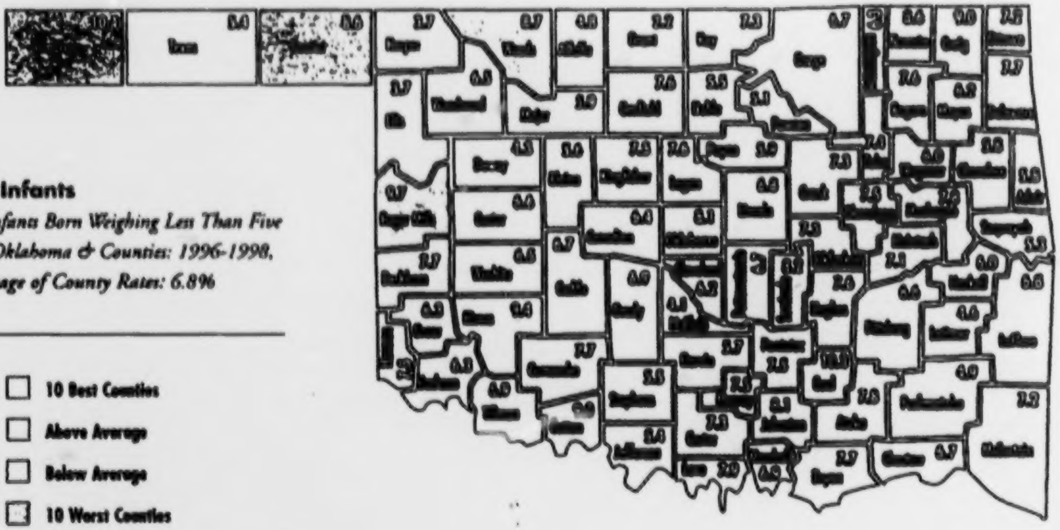


Babies Weighing Under 5 ½ Pounds
Oklahoma, 1998,
By Race and Ethnicity

» ***Low birthweight is expensive and preventable.*** The health costs over the lifetime of one low birthweight infant can reach more than $500,000, while prenatal care (which is likely to prevent low birthweight) can cost as little as $750.

» ***The lower the birthweight, the greater the harm.*** Twenty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies experience cerebral palsy or other forms of brain injury. Fifty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies later enroll in special education.

» ***The first and most important period of infant brain development occurs during pregnancy, requiring a focus on prenatal care and education.*** Infants are at risk of being born too small if their mothers are poor, are adolescents, smoke during pregnancy, drink alcohol or take drugs during pregnancy, or fail to receive adequate prenatal care. Caring about young children requires caring about their mothers by providing them with education and adequate nutrition, reducing teen births, ensuring appropriate health care, reducing poverty, changing behavior during pregnancy to reduce smoking, drinking and drug use, and providing a greater number of expectant mothers with adequate prenatal care.



Low Birthweight Infants

Three-Year Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less Than Five and One-half Pounds; Oklahoma & Counties: 1996-1998, State Rate: 7.2%, Average of County Rates: 6.8%

More than forty-three percent (1,498 per year or 43.3%) of the infants weighing less than five and one-half pounds at birth were born to mothers who live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for about forty percent (40.3%) of Oklahoma's births.

☐ **10 Best Counties**

☐ **Above Average**

☐ **Below Average**

▨ **10 Worst Counties**

Infant Mortality

Each year nearly four hundred babies born in Oklahoma (389 average annual) do not live to see their first birthday.

On the average at least one Oklahoma infant dies every day.

The rate of Oklahoma infants who die in their first year of life worsened slightly during the most recent three years (1996 - 1998) when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (1995 - 1997). Oklahoma infant death rates worsened from 8.0 to 8.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, with comparable rates also worsening in less than half (35 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Despite the recent slight increase, infant death rates have declined substantially over the past dozen years. Today, proportionately fewer Oklahoma babies (8.1 per 1,000 live births) die in their first year of life than did in the mid-1980's (10.5 per 1,000 live births), with such rates also improving in the large majority (55 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

The rate of infant death in the majority of Oklahoma counties (43 of 77) was better than the average county rate (8.0 per 1,000 live births).

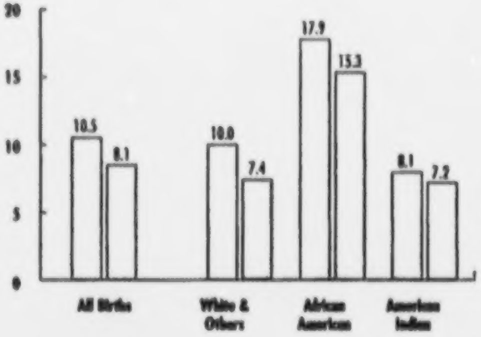
During this most recent period, the highest and worst infant death rate (32.3 per 1,000 live births) is found in Roger Mills County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 1,000 live births) is found in six Oklahoma counties (Major, Grant, Cimarron, Ellis, Washita and Greer).

Infant death rates have improved for all races since the mid-1980's. However, the most recent death rate for African American infants (15.3 per 1,000 African American births) remains more than twice as high as the comparable rate for White infants (7.4 per 1,000 White births). The lowest death rate is recorded for American Indian infants (7.2 per 1,000 American Indian births).

Ranking in the bottom half of all the states, Oklahoma's rate of infant death is only fair relative to other parts of the country. Even so, Oklahoma's rank among the fifty states improved from 39th to 30th during the most recent year (1997) in which states were compared.

Impact on early childhood and Oklahoma's future

- *Infant death typically results directly from inadequate early care.* Causes of death include poverty, inadequate living conditions, abuse, neglect, preventable injuries, accidents and infections.
- *The infant mortality rate is an indicator of a community's overall quality of life.* The rate reflects the effectiveness of educational, economic, social and health care measures.



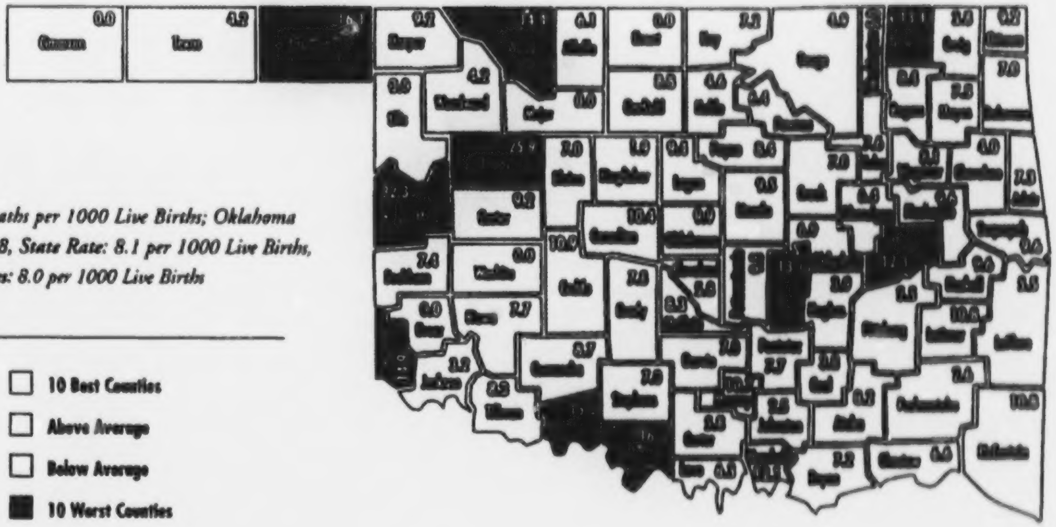
Infant Deaths
Three-year Rate per 1000 Births, By Race, Oklahoma, 1984-86 & 1996-98

☐ 1984-86
☐ 1996-98

» ***Reducing the number of infant deaths requires a focus on early childhood care.*** **Lowering infant mortality rates requires providing education on topics such as ways to reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), ensuring adequate nutrition, reducing teen births, providing appropriate health care, reducing poverty, lowering child abuse rates, changing behavior during pregnancy to reduce smoking, drinking and drug use, and providing a greater number of expectant mothers with adequate prenatal care.**

Infant Mortality

Three-Year Rate of Deaths per 1000 Live Births; Oklahoma & Counties: 1996-1998, State Rate: 8.1 per 1000 Live Births, Average of County Rates: 8.0 per 1000 Live Births



Nearly forty-four percent (169 per year or 43.4%) of the infant deaths occurred in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for about forty percent (40.3%) of Oklahoma's births and are populated with just under forty percent (38.2%) of Oklahoma's infants.

☐ **10 Best Counties**

☐ **Above Average**

☐ **Below Average**

■ **10 Worst Counties**

Births To Young Teens

For the most recent three year period, an average of nearly eight thousand (7,981) babies were born to Oklahoma females under the age of twenty. Each year about five thousand (5,086) of those babies were born to teen mothers ages 18 and 19. Nearly three thousand (2,895) Oklahoma school-age girls (age 17 and under) had babies. One hundred thirty-five of those school age girls were between ten and fourteen years of age.

On the average, every three hours an Oklahoma child (age 17 or younger) becomes a mother.

The rate of births to Oklahoma young teens continued its modest decline (from 37.0 to 35.9 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) during the most recent three years (1996-1998) when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (1995-1997). Birth rates for that age group showed some improvement in most Oklahoma counties (43 of 77) during the same period.

The progress made in decreasing the high Oklahoma birth rate to young teens of the mid-1980's (from 43.9 to 35.9 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) has been evident at the county level where such rates also improved in nearly every (69 of 77) Oklahoma county during the same period of time.

The rates of births to young teens in the majority of Oklahoma counties (42 of 77) were worse than the average county rate (34.9 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate (79.6 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is found in Harmon County; the lowest and best (8.3 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is in Dewey County.

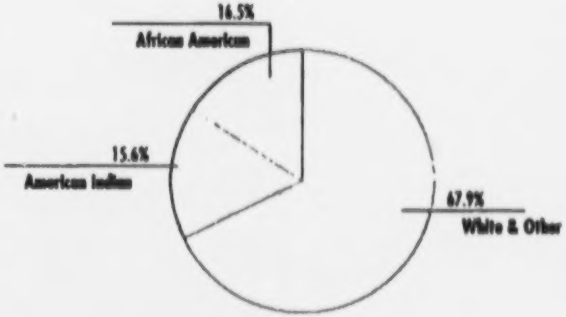
The large majority (67.9%, including Other) of Oklahoma's young teen mothers are White. However, while non-White teenage girls comprise only about one-fifth (21.6%) of the teenage girl population, they account for almost one-third (32.1%) of the teenage girls giving birth in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's teen childbearing rate was substantially above other states in 1980, but by 1997, the gap had narrowed. Even so, Oklahoma's young teen childbearing ranking relative to other states is poor, with more than two-thirds (37 states) having a teen (age 15 through 17) birth rate lower than Oklahoma during the most recent year (1997) compared.

Impact on early childhood and Oklahoma's future

» *Improving early childhood requires Oklahoma to reduce teen pregnancy.* The cycles of generational poverty prevent too many children from receiving the physical, emotional, and mental nurturing necessary during their early developmental years. Children born to teen mothers are more likely to repeat the cycle of teen childbearing, to be born too small, to have lifelong developmental and health problems, to have lower cognitive functioning, to do poorly in school, and to exhibit problem behavior.

» *Young mothers are the most at-risk for being poor parents and face bleak futures along with their children.* Each young mother is more likely to be poor, to be a victim of physical violence, to



Births to Mothers Ages 15-17
Oklahoma, By Race 1996-98

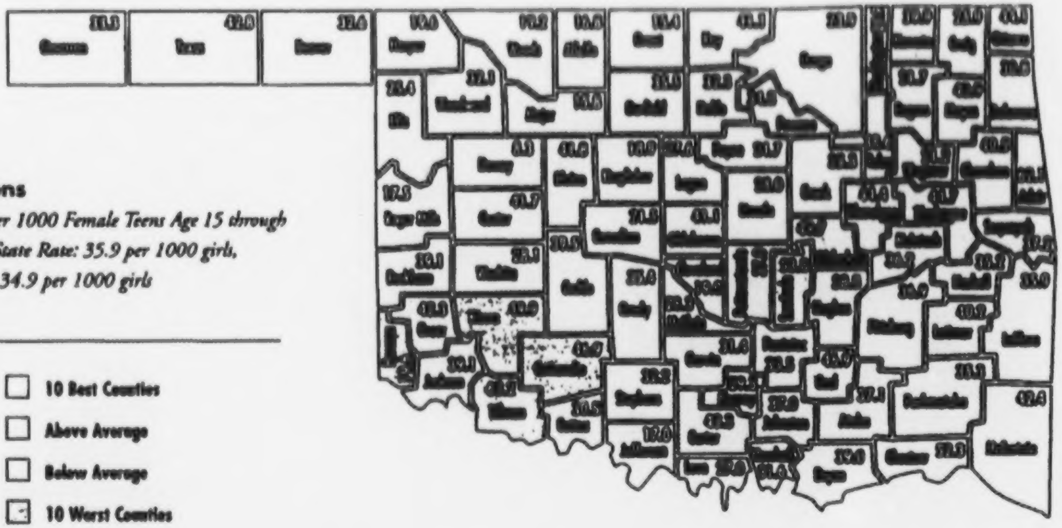
have another child before reaching adulthood, to drop out of school, to have unsteady employment, to be on public assistance at some point in her life, to be less skilled, and to experience marital instability compared to peers who delay childbearing until age twenty or later.

» *Education and reading is one key to reducing teen births and improving the lives of young children.* Poor literacy skills, poor progress in school and academic failure are good predictors of early childbearing. Children who don't read well are at risk for early pregnancy and early parenting. There is a relationship between how much a child has been read to and how well they learn to read. Only half of infants and toddlers are routinely read to by their parents.

» *Communities and families can work together to reduce teen births.* Being connected with community, school and family decreases the risk of teen pregnancy and birth. School success, involvement in activities during non-school hours and opportunities to develop decision-making and problem-solving skills join to prevent premature pregnancy and birth. Having positive options, aspirations for the future and goals for education and training beyond high school help young men and women make good choices and avoid becoming teen parents. Having healthy family communication and positive peer and adult role models decrease the likelihood that children will have children.

Births to Young Teens

Three-Year Rate of Births per 1000 Female Teens Age 15 through 17; Oklahoma: 1996-98, State Rate: 35.9 per 1000 girls, Average of County Rates: 34.9 per 1000 girls



Well over one-third (1,007 per year or 36.5%) of the births to mothers age 15 through 17 occurred to mothers living in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just under one-third (32.7%) of the girls age 15 through 17.

☐ **10 Best Counties**
☐ **Above Average**
☐ **Below Average**
▨ **10 Worst Counties**

Child Abuse & Neglect

For the most recent three-year period (Fiscal Years 1997 - 1999) an average annual of more than fifty-five thousand (55,711) situations were investigated by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) as possible abuse and/or neglect of one or more children.

During this period DHS confirmed a near record-high number of those allegations. On average more than fifteen thousand (15,518) of the incidents investigated each year were found to be actual abuse and/or neglect.

In Oklahoma, approximately every thirty-four minutes a child is a victim of confirmed abuse and/or neglect.

During the most recent three-year period (Fiscal Years 1997 - 1999), the rate of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma continued to rise when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (Fiscal Years 1996 - 1998). Oklahoma abuse and neglect rates moved from 15.9 to 17.7 confirmations per 1,000 children in the state, with comparable rates also worsening in the large majority (62 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Child abuse and neglect is maintaining its record high rates. Today, Oklahoma's rate of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect (17.7 confirmations per 1,000 children) is close to double what it was in the mid-1980's (9.0 confirmations per 1,000 children). Such rates also worsened in almost every (71 of 77) Oklahoma county during the same period.

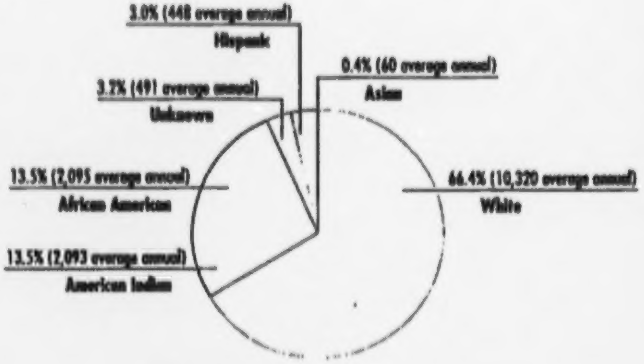
The rates of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect in the majority of Oklahoma counties (45 of 77) were better than the average county rate (18.7 confirmations per 1,000 children in the county). During this most recent period, the highest and worst proportion of children confirmed to be victims of child abuse and/or neglect (42.9 per 1,000) is found in Pushmataha County; the lowest and best (6.0 per 1,000) is in Beaver County.

A total of forty-seven Oklahoma children died from child abuse and/or neglect during FY 1999. Among the dead were nineteen girls and twenty-eight boys of all races. Twenty were less than one year of age; fifteen were toddlers (ages one through three). The dead also included school age children ranging from preschoolers to children old enough to be in high school. The oldest known to have died at the hands of their caretakers this year were four fifteen and sixteen year old girls. One was the victim of neglect. Three died from abuse.

The large majority (66.4%) of confirmations of abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma involve children who are White. However, while non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.7%) of the child population, they account for a greater proportion (37.4%, excluding Hispanics and unknown) of the confirmed child abuse and/or neglect incidents. Hispanic children, recorded as a nationality rather than a race, comprise just over five percent (5.5%) of Oklahoma's child population. A lower proportion of confirmed abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma (3.0%) involved children counted as Hispanic.

Impact on early childhood and Oklahoma's future

» ***Child abuse and neglect hurts and kills Oklahoma infants, toddlers and preschool children.*** During the most recent three-year period (FY 1997 - 1999), more than forty percent (40.6%) of the victims of child abuse were not yet six years of age. Oklahoma's youngest abuse victims are more likely to die. More than three-quarters (78.4%) of the deaths attributable to child abuse or neglect during this time were children under six years old. An Oklahoma child dying as a result of abuse or neglect is most frequently an infant.



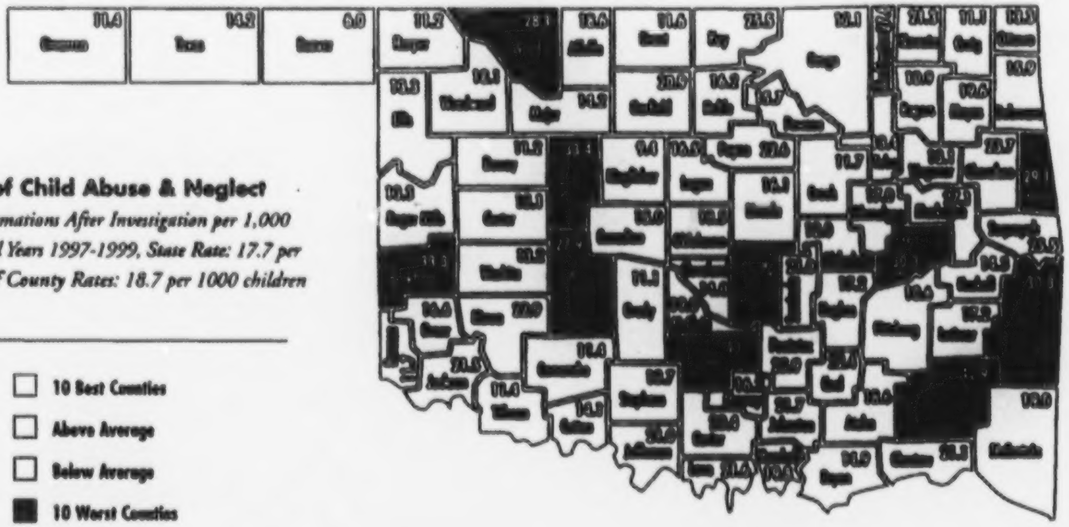
Child Abuse & Neglect Confirmations
By Race of Child, Oklahoma, FY 1997-1999

» *Oklahoma child abuse and neglect remains high, with child abuse and neglect deaths worsening.* FY 1999 Oklahoma child abuse confirmations fell just under the record high registered the prior year. Abuse and neglect related deaths continue to increase. Deaths from neglect are more common than deaths from abuse.

» *Child abuse and neglect is a predictor of early childhood problems.* In Oklahoma, child victims of abuse are most commonly beaten or sexually abused. Mental injuries are on the rise; Shaken Baby Syndrome is a common cause. Half of the young victims will suffer delay in their development or serious physical or emotional impairments. Attachment disorders are common. The number of very young Oklahoma children removed from their homes to live in foster care has grown rapidly over the past decade.

» *Early childhood problems are a predictor of child abuse and neglect.* Low birthweight infants, infants born premature, and children with disabilities, chronic illnesses or developmental delay are at higher risk of abuse and neglect.

» *Child abuse and neglect is part of a cycle threatening future generations of infants, toddlers and preschool children.* Children of adolescent mothers are more than twice as likely to be victims of child abuse and neglect than are the offspring of mothers who are either twenty or twenty-one years of age. There is a direct relationship between being a victim of sexual abuse and later teen pregnancy. Teen mothers and their babies, in turn, face bleak futures. Victims become abusers. Research indicates that victims of child abuse are at a higher risk of abusing their own children when they become parents.



Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect

Three-year Rate of Confirmations After Investigation per 1,000 children; Oklahoma: Fiscal Years 1997-1999, State Rate: 17.7 per 1000 children, Average of County Rates: 18.7 per 1000 children

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Just under one-third (4,917 per year or 31.7%) of the confirmed incidents of child abuse and/or neglect occurred in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just over one-third (34.6%) of Oklahoma's children.

☐ **10 Best Counties**

☐ **Above Average**

☐ **Below Average**

■ **10 Worst Counties**

Child & Teen Death

About nine Oklahoma children and youth from the ages of 1 through 19 die every week. During the most recent three-year period an average of four hundred forty-four died each year. Just under half (47.5% or 211) of these annual child deaths are children from the ages of 1 through 14; the remainder are teenagers (ages 15 through 19).

The average annual rate of death among Oklahoma children from the ages of 1 through 14 improved slightly (from 33.2 to 31.3 per 100,000) during the most recent three-year period (1996 - 1998) when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (1995 - 1997). In a majority of Oklahoma counties (45 of 77) child death rates stayed the same or improved during the year.

A lower rate (31.3 per 100,000) of children from the ages of 1 through 14 die currently than did in the mid-1980's (41.5 per 100,000), with such rates also improving or staying the same in the large majority (51 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The rates of death for children from the ages of 1 through 14 in the majority of Oklahoma counties (46 of 77) were better than the average county rate (31.8 per 100,000 children age 1 through 14 in the county). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate of child death (193.9 per 100,000 children age 1 through 14 in the county) is found in Dewey County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 100,000) is found in nine Oklahoma counties (Roger Mills, Johnston, Woods, Harmon, Major, Ellis, Marshall, Beaver and Nowata).

More than half (52.2%) of the child and teen deaths during the most recent three year period were accidental. Oklahoma children and teens are less likely to die of diseases (26.4%) or violence (21.4%).

Violence among non-white children and teens is more common with well over one-third (37.1%) of all such African American deaths and well over one-fourth (28.6%) of all such American Indian deaths resulting from violence. A young African American is more than twice as likely to die of violence in Oklahoma than his or her White peer (17.9%).

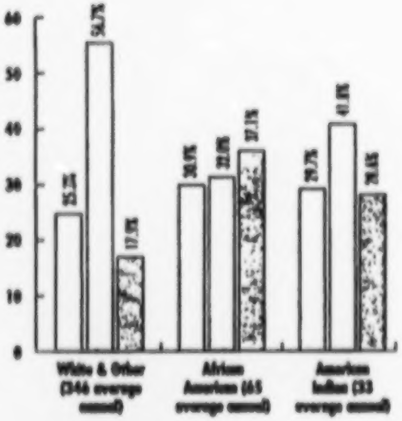
Oklahoma's young people kill themselves at a rate almost twice the national average. The number of young people committing suicide continues to increase with an average of forty Oklahoma victims under age 20 each year (1996 - 1998). While most are older White male adolescents, recent Oklahoma suicides have victimized all races, both sexes and children as young as ten.

Even with the improvement in death rates since the 1980's, Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states for the most recent year compared (1997) remains among the worst (44th in child death) in the nation.

Impact on early childhood and Oklahoma's future

» *Infants, toddlers and preschool children make up a large portion of child deaths in Oklahoma.* During the most recent three-year period (1996-1998), almost forty-five percent (44.2%) of all child deaths (ages 1 through 14) were not yet six years of age. More than half (53.1%) of Oklahoma's youngest were victims of accidental death.

» *Disquieting trends.* Over the last several decades, the leading causes of death for children and teens have changed from natural causes, such as illness and birth defects, to injury and violence. Children increasingly imitate the violence they observe on



Deaths Among Children & Teens
Three-year Percent, By Cause, By Race, Oklahoma 1996-1998

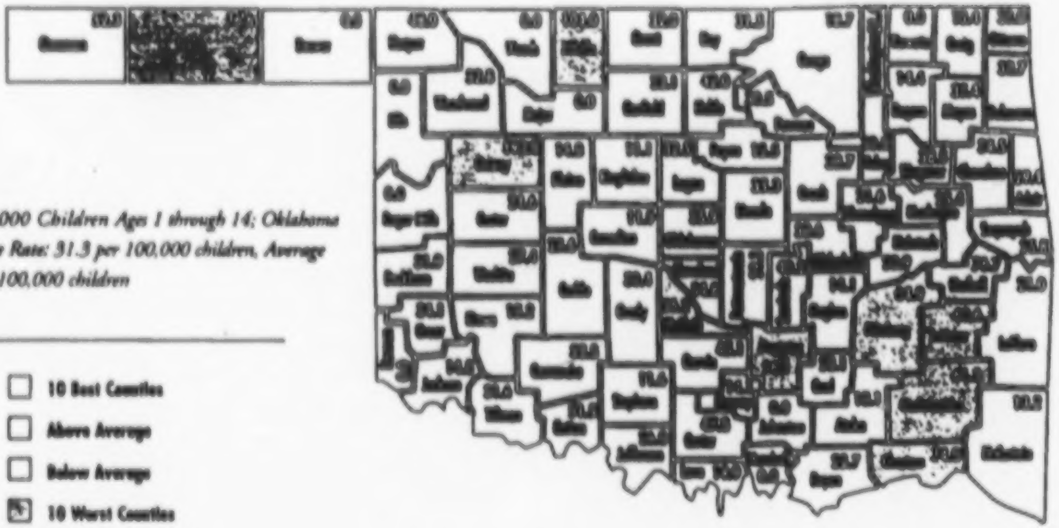
☐ Disease
☐ Accident
▨ Violence

television. Poor children are three times as likely to die during their childhood than non-poor children.

» *Decreasing child death requires a focus on early childhood care.* Being connected with community, school and family decreases the risk of violence and death. One out of every six children has no health insurance. Half of those are poor. Risk of death increases when the lack of health insurance or money makes it difficult to obtain appropriate and necessary medical care. Young, poor and minority children are less likely to receive lifesaving preventive services. One in five Oklahoma two-year-olds has not received all the immunizations necessary to prevent illness, disease and medical problems. Risk of accidents and the resulting death increases for low-income families as they are less likely to use safety devices due to lack of money, lack of transportation to obtain them and/or a lack of control over their housing conditions. Reducing poverty, providing effective education and ensuring adequate health care prevents premature death.

Child Deaths

Three-Year Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 1 through 14; Oklahoma & Counties: 1996-98, State Rate: 31.3 per 100,000 children, Average of County Rates: 31.8 per 100,000 children



Over thirty-seven percent (79 per year or 37.4%) of the children age 1 through 14 who died lived in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just over one-third (34.9%) of Oklahoma children age 1 through 14.

High School Dropouts

During the most recent three-year period (School Years 1996/97 - 1998/99) an annual average of more than eleven thousand (11,286) young Oklahomans quit school without graduating. Over nine thousand (9,289) of those dropping out were ages 18 or younger.

Nearly one of every five students in Oklahoma who starts high school as a freshman does not earn a high school diploma. Compared to any other grade, the largest numbers leave school during the ninth grade.

Even though the rate of children leaving school without graduating improved slightly (from 5.5% to 5.4%) during the most recent three-year period when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier, the average number of Oklahoma children (under age 19) dropping out of high school (grades 9 through 12) each year is virtually the same. The dropout rates improved in a little more than half (40 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

Oklahoma's high school dropout rate (5.4%) during the most recent three-year period is slightly better, but remains close, to that of the comparison three-year period (5.5% for School Years 1994/95 - 1996/97). Such rates also improved in a small majority (41 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The dropout rates were worse than the average county rate (4.3%) in most of Oklahoma's counties (42 of 77). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate of children leaving school without graduating (7.6%) is found in Hughes County; the lowest and best (0.8%) is in Dewey County.

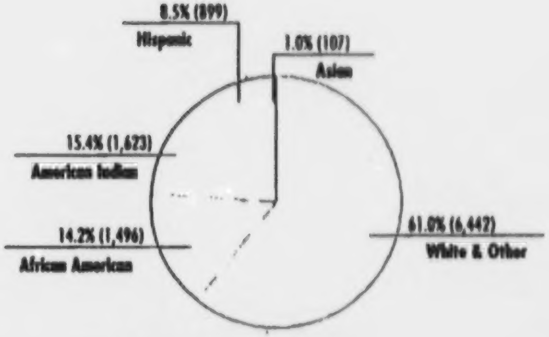
During School Year 1998/99 the proportion of high school dropouts who were girls (45.1%) and the proportion who were boys (54.9%) did not change from the prior year.

During the most recent year on record (School Year 1998/99) the large majority (61.0%) of children failing to finish high school are White. However, while non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.7%) of the child population, they account for about one-third (33.4%, excluding Hispanics) of the high school dropouts. Hispanic children, recorded as a nationality rather than a race, comprise just over five percent (5.5%) of Oklahoma's child population. A slightly higher proportion of Oklahoma dropouts (8.5%) are counted as Hispanic.

During the most recent year for which comparison data is available (1997), Oklahoma remained at about the middle of all states (29th) in the percent of teens who are high school dropouts (9.0% of those ages 16 through 19).

Impact on early childhood and Oklahoma's future

» *Preventing youth from dropping out of high school begins before kindergarten.* Children from families whose parents never completed high school, or started the family as teens themselves, are more likely to drop out than their peers. Poor literacy skills, poor progress in school and academic failure push young people out of school. If a child can't read well by the end of third grade, their entire school experience is at risk. There is a relationship between how much a child has been read to and how well they learn to read. Only half of infants and toddlers are routinely read to by their parents.



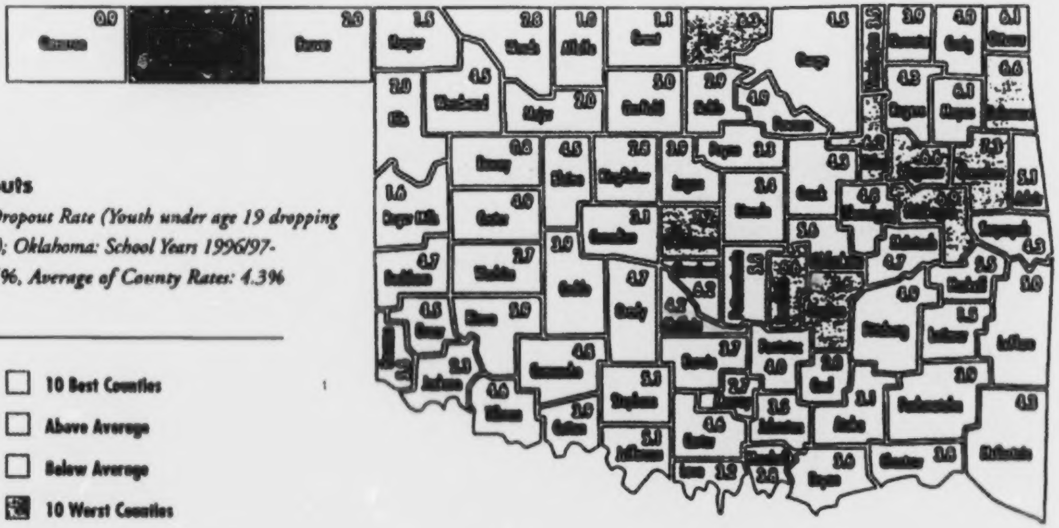
Students Quitting High School Without Graduating
All Ages, By Race, Oklahoma
School Year 1998-1999

» ***Oklahoma must lower its high school dropout rate in order to improve early childhood care.*** Children born to mothers without adequate education are likely to be born too small, to have lifelong developmental and health problems, to have lower cognitive functioning, to do poorly in school, to exhibit problem behavior, to have babies too soon and too often, and to drop out of school themselves.

» ***Lack of education is part of a cycle threatening future generations of infants, toddlers and preschool children.*** A parent's lack of education prevents too many children from receiving the physical, emotional, and mental nurturing necessary during their early developmental years. Youth not completing high school face severe economic consequences including poverty, little employment opportunity, poor earning ability and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence. Unemployment rates for workers over age 19 are twice as high for dropouts than for graduates. The lack of education is intertwined with crime. A majority of Oklahoma inmates were high school dropouts. About four thousand Oklahoma infants, toddlers and preschool children have one, both or their only parent in prison. High school dropouts and their babies face bleak futures. Research indicates that children of high school dropouts are at a higher risk of quitting school themselves.

High School Dropouts

Three-year High School Dropout Rate (Youth under age 19 dropping out of grades 9 through 12); Oklahoma: School Years 1996/97-1998/99, State Rate: 5.4%, Average of County Rates: 4.3%



Almost forty percent (3,672 per year or 39.5%) of the children under age 19 who quit high school without graduating live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just under one-third (31.2%) of Oklahoma's high school attendees.

☐ **10 Best Counties**
☐ **Above Average**
☐ **Below Average**
▨ **10 Worst Counties**

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

In 1998, juveniles accounted for just under one-fifth (18.5%) of all persons arrested for all Oklahoma crimes.

During the most recent three-year period (1997 - 1999) more than a thousand (1,089) Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 were arrested each year for committing violent crimes. Each year an average of twenty-six were arrested for murder, three for manslaughter, 60 for forcible rape, 268 for robbery and 732 for aggravated assault.

During these three years the overwhelming majority of youth arrested for violent crimes in Oklahoma were male (83.8%).

During the most recent three-year period (1997 - 1999), the proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes continued to decrease when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (1996 - 1998). Oklahoma violent crime arrest rates for this age group moved from 297.9 to 271.4 per 100,000 youth, with comparable rates staying the same or improving in most (56 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

The current proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes continues to improve from the record highs recorded during the 1990's. The rate of arrest for these youth (271.4 arrests per 100,000 youth) during the most recent three-year period (1997 - 1999) is substantially improved over that of the comparison three-year period (334.1 arrests per 100,000 youth for 1990 - 1992). Comparable rates also improved or remained the same during the same period in just under half (36 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

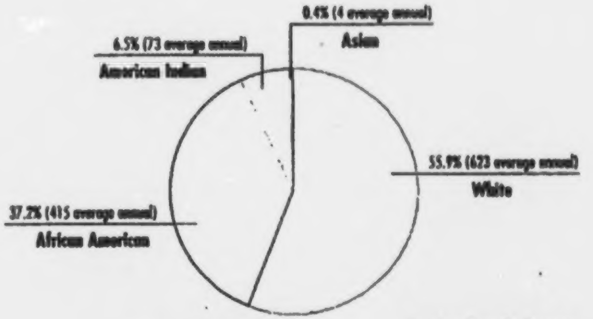
The current juvenile violent crime arrest rate is better than the average county rate (161.2 arrests per 100,000 youth) in most of Oklahoma's counties (45 of 77). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 (568.3 arrests per 100,000 youth) arrested for violent crimes is found in Tulsa County. The lowest and best rates (0.0 arrests per 100,000 youth) are in seven Oklahoma counties (Alfalfa, Beaver, Ellis, Grant, Harper, Love and Roger Mills).

While non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.7%) of the child population, they accounted for nearly half (44.1%) of the violent crime arrests of children under age 18 during the most recent three-year period. Hispanic children, recorded as a nationality rather than a race, comprise just over five percent (5.5%) of Oklahoma's child population. A similar proportion of the juvenile violent crime arrests in Oklahoma (5.7%) are arrests of Hispanic youth.

Based on the latest figures available, Oklahoma's 1997 rate (289 per 100,000 youths ages 10 through 17) of arresting young people for violent crimes continued to remain well below the corresponding national violent crime arrest rate (412 per 100,000 youths ages 10 through 17).

Impact on early childhood and Oklahoma's future

» ***Juvenile crime prevention begins in early childhood.*** Experts blame the rise in juvenile crime on the failure of families, schools, and communities to recognize early warning signs. Being connected with community, school and family decreases the risk of later violence, death and crime. Denying an at-risk child access to a quality child development program may multiply by five times the risk that he or she will be a chronic law-breaker as an adult. Children enrolled in public-funded Child-Parent Centers had their risk of being arrested for juvenile crimes cut in half. Children receiving care in high quality



Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests
Under Age 18, By Race
Oklahoma, 1997-1999

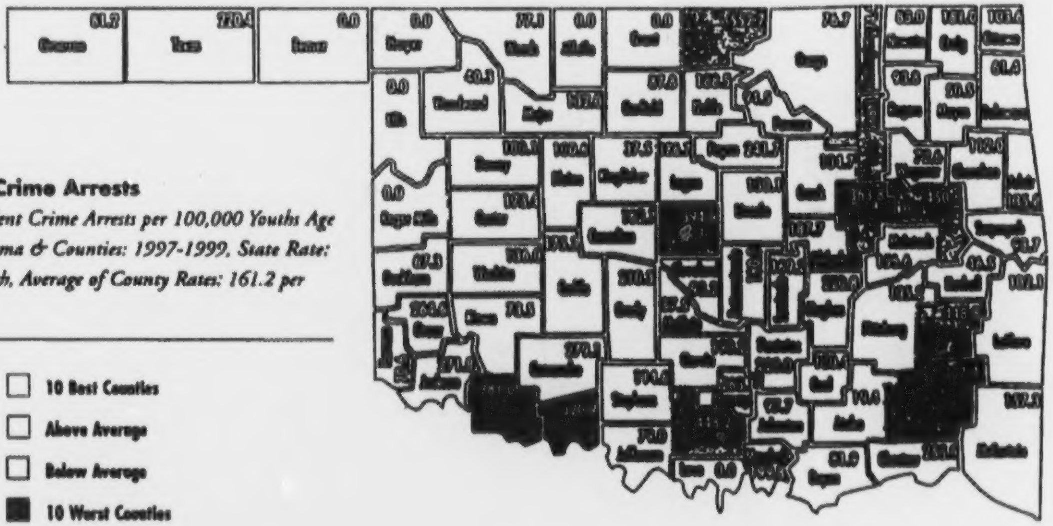
Hispanic youth may be of any race and comprise 5.5% of the 1997-1999 juvenile violent crime arrests.

centers as infants and toddlers were only half as likely to have serious behavioral problems upon entering kindergarten. Impressionable young children are numbed to the real effects of violence by viewing over 10,000 murders, rapes and aggravated assaults each year on television. Children imitate the violence watched on television in their own homes.

» *Early childhood problems are a predictor of future crime.* Children at higher risk for involvement in violence and crime include boys born to teen mothers, children from families whose parents never completed high school and young people doing poorly in school. Victims of child abuse and neglect are more likely than others to later be arrested for delinquent behavior, adult criminality, crimes of violence and prostitution. Girls who are abused and neglected in childhood are seventy-seven percent more likely to be arrested as juveniles. A young poor child is more likely than a non-poor one to be a current victim and a later perpetrator of violent crime.

» *Disquieting trends.* The number of juveniles arrested for carrying or being in the possession of a weapon is on the rise in Oklahoma. Juvenile drug possession arrests have tripled in the past decade. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes are outpacing juvenile arrests for non-violent crimes. Police in Oklahoma are increasingly likely to refer juvenile violators to criminal or adult court.

» *Fight Crime – Invest in Kids.* Good educational child care is one of the most powerful weapons against crime. Poor quality child care multiplies the risk that a child will grow up to be a threat to society. Nine out of ten police chiefs say crime would be greatly reduced by expanding educational child care programs and after-school programs. Failure to invest now will result in paying far more later in crime, welfare and other costs.



Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Three-year Rate of Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17; Oklahoma & Counties: 1997-1999, State Rate: 271.4 per 100,000 youth, Average of County Rates: 161.2 per 100,000 youth

☐ **10 Best Counties**

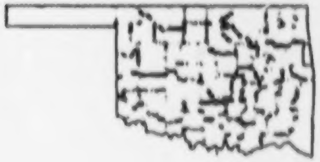
☐ **Above Average**

☐ **Below Average**

■ **10 Worst Counties**

Well over half (621 per year or 57.0%) of the violent crime arrests of youths from the age of 10 through 17 were in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with only one-third (32.6%) of all youths age 10 through 17.

County Benchmarks



Early Childhood Status RANKED 77

Child Population < 6	1998	1,795
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	57.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.43/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	270.1/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	10.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.387
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	40.8%

Adair County

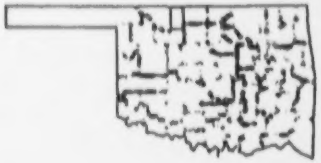
County Seat: Stillwell

Number of Children (1998): 6,147
Children are 30.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,063
Child Poverty Rate: 33.3%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-16.2%				6.1% of live births 1996-98	17
Infant Mortality	9.3/1000 live births 1984-86				22.0%	7.3/1000 live births 1996-98	37
Births to Young Teens	67.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				7.6%	62.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	75
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-226.5%				29.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	71
Child Deaths	7.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-292.9%				29.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	39
High School Dropouts	6.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				22.6%	5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	57
Violent Crime Arrests	37.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-265.9%				135.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	41

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status RANKED 8

Child Population < 6	1998	364
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.42/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	125.3/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.218
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	25.0%

Alfalfa County

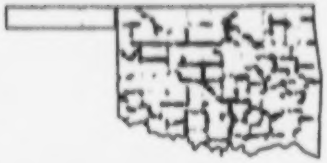
County Seat: Cherokee

Number of Children (1998): 1,279
Children are 21.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 265
Child Poverty Rate: 20.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.5% of live births 1984-86	-37.4%				5.6% of live births 1996-98	7
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86				###	6.1/1000 live births 1996-98	24
Births to Young Teens	27.8/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				39.5%	16.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	4
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-53.4%				18.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	44
Child Deaths	57.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-80.8%				104.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	76
High School Dropouts	2.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				62.6%	1.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	3
Violent Crime Arrests	266.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Atoka County

County Seat: Atoka

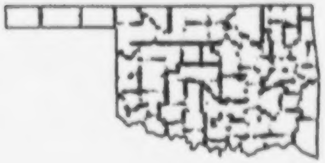
Number of Children (1998): 3,387
Children are 25.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,225
Child Poverty Rate: 35.4%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	948
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	67.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.02/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	206.7/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	7.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.544
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	43.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◊	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1984-86	-9.4%				6.3% of live births 1996-98	63
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1984-86	-3.7%				8.2/1000 live births 1996-98	45
Births to Young Teens	40.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				9.3%	37.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	46
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-146.4%				18.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	45
Child Deaths	38.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				65.9%	13.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	13
High School Dropouts	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-52.2%				3.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	18
Violent Crime Arrests	20.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				5.4%	19.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	8

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Beaver County

County Seat: Beaver

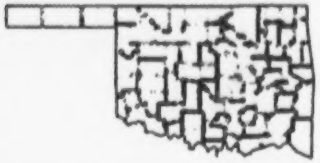
Number of Children (1998): 1,686
Children are 27.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 228
Child Poverty Rate: 13.2%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 7
Child Population < 6	1998	444
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	78.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	253.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.4%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.292
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	16.2%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◊	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.4% of live births 1984-86	-131.4%				8.2% of live births 1996-98	69
Infant Mortality	7.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-112.1%				16.1/1000 live births 1996-98	74
Births to Young Teens	35.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				7.0%	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	32
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-231.6%				6.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	1
Child Deaths	23.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	1.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-4.3%				2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	9
Violent Crime Arrests	41.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



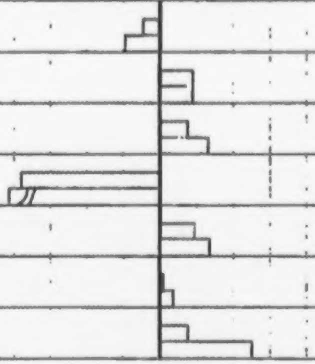
Beckham County

County Seat: Sayre

Number of Children (1998): 5,681
Children are 29.0% of the county population

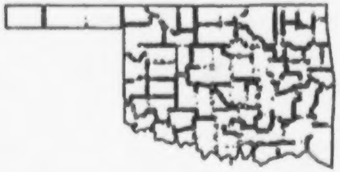
Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,555
Child Poverty Rate: 27.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	1,728
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	66.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.15/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	10.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.608
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	33.1%



Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-16.1%				7.2% of live births 1996-98	60
Infant Mortality	9.1/1000 live births 1984-86				18.7%	7.4/1000 live births 1996-98	38
Births to Young Teens	58.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				33.0%	39.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	51
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-437.6%				33.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	74
Child Deaths	48.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				34.4%	31.9/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	47
High School Dropouts	5.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				9.8%	4.7% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	47
Violent Crime Arrests	186.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				63.9%	67.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	14

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



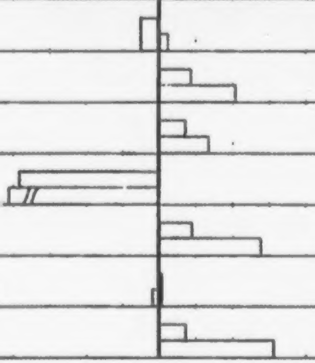
Blaine County

County Seat: Watonga

Number of Children (1998): 2,886
Children are 27.5% of the county population

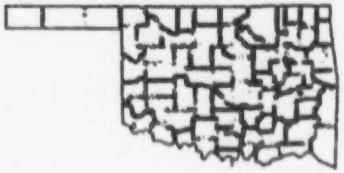
Number of Poor Children (1997): 851
Child Poverty Rate: 29.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	901
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	78.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.24/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.505
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	35.5%



Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86				6.4%	6.7% of live births 1996-98	15
Infant Mortality	14.7/1000 live births 1984-86				52.4%	7.0/1000 live births 1996-98	34
Births to Young Teens	63.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				33.8%	41.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	60
Child Abuse & Neglect	16.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-104.2%				33.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	75
Child Deaths	49.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				69.9%	14.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	20
High School Dropouts	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-4.7%				4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	43
Violent Crime Arrests	469.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				78.6%	100.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	32

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Bryan County

County Seat: Durant

Number of Children (1998): 8,698
Children are 25.1% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,569
Child Poverty Rate: 29.3%

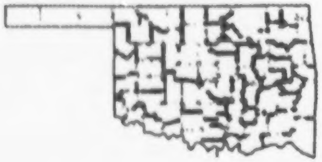
Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.9% of live births 1984-86				5.1%	7.5% of live births 1996-98	61
Infant Mortality	10.1/1000 live births 1984-86				28.7%	7.2/1000 live births 1996-98	36
Births to Young Teens	53.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				27.7%	39.0/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	50
Child Abuse & Neglect	22.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86				34.2%	14.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	29
Child Deaths	42.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				40.1%	25.7/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	33
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	0.7				5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	62
Violent Crime Arrests	124.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				34.4%	81.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	22

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Early Childhood Status

RANKED [illegible]

Child Population < 6	1998	2,642
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	74.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	71.6/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.537
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	35.9%



Caddo County

County Seat: Anadarko

Number of Children (1998): 8,570
Children are 27.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,788
Child Poverty Rate: 32.2%

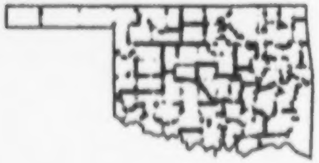
Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.1% of live births 1984-86	-25.5%				6.4% of live births 1996-98	35
Infant Mortality	8.5/1000 live births 1984-86	-28.2%				10.9/1000 live births 1996-98	66
Births to Young Teens	53.8/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				26.6%	39.5/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	53
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-1228.6%				27.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	68
Child Deaths	29.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				13.7%	25.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	32
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-8.3%				3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	32
Violent Crime Arrests	210.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				16.8%	175.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	49

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Early Childhood Status

RANKED 71

Child Population < 6	1998	2,602
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	33.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.19/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	80.0/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	12.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.575
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	39.4%



Canadian County

County Seat: El Reno

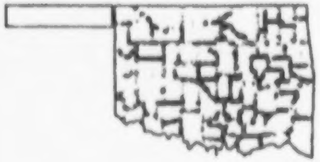
Number of Children (1998): 25,208
Children are 29.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,128
Child Poverty Rate: 12.2%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	7,535
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	41.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.07/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	101.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.468
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	14.9%

Indicator	Base Data	⊖ Worsened	Improved ◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.9% of live births 1984-86	-10.6%		5.4% of live births 1996-98	28
Infant Mortality	7.8/1000 live births 1984-86	-33.4%		10.4/1000 live births 1996-98	62
Births to Young Teens	29.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		28.2%	21.5/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	12
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-383.8%		15.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	30
Child Deaths	32.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		63.9%	11.9/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	12
High School Dropouts	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		30.8%	3.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	19
Violent Crime Arrests	184.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		11.9%	162.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	46

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Carter County

County Seat: Ardmore

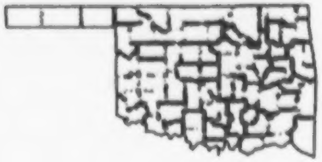
Number of Children (1998): 11,930
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,293
Child Poverty Rate: 27.2%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	3,541
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	56.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.23/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	202.6/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.5%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.479
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	33.3%

Indicator	Base Data	⊖ Worsened	Improved ◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.8% of live births 1984-86	-7.8%		7.8% of live births 1996-98	48
Infant Mortality	10.0/1000 live births 1984-86		42.3%	5.8/1000 live births 1996-98	22
Births to Young Teens	51.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		15.5%	43.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	64
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-164.9%		20.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	50
Child Deaths	43.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-10.9%		47.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	64
High School Dropouts	5.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		15.5%	4.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	44
Violent Crime Arrests	208.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-114.7%		448.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	73

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Cherokee County

County Seat: Tahlequah

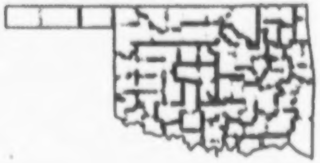
Number of Children (1998): 10,443
Children are 26.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,491
Child Poverty Rate: 33.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 48
Child Population < 6	1998	3,249
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	56.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.17/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	174.1/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.686
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	40.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.6% of live births 1984-86	-25.7%				6.4% of live births 1996-98	18
Infant Mortality	5.8/1000 live births 1984-86				31.0%	4.0/1000 live births 1996-98	14
Births to Young Teens	47.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				14.9%	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	56
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-210.3%				23.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	62
Child Deaths	38.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				10.5%	34.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	53
High School Dropouts	7.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				1.9%	7.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	76
Violent Crime Arrests	86.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-29.8%				112.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	35

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Choctaw County

County Seat: Hugo

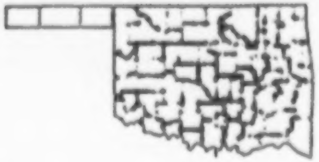
Number of Children (1998): 4,173
Children are 27.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,685
Child Poverty Rate: 40.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for 70
Child Population < 6	1998	1,222
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	34.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.90/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	254.8/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.740
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	49.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.6% of live births 1984-86				11.6%	6.7% of live births 1996-98	36
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86				35.9%	6.6/1000 live births 1996-98	28
Births to Young Teens	77.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				32.1%	52.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	73
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-283.6%				21.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	54
Child Deaths	18.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-301.2%				74.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	73
High School Dropouts	3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				2.6%	3.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	26
Violent Crime Arrests	343.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				25.5%	255.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	62

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Cimarron County

County Seat: Boise City

Number of Children (1998): 810

Children are 27.4% of the county population

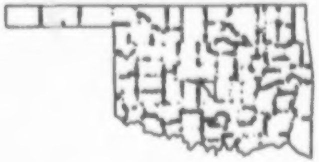
Number of Poor Children (1997): 171

Child Poverty Rate: 20.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 17
Child Population < 6	1998	236
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	176.5/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	17.2%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.271
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	24.5%

Indicator	Base Data	− Worsened	Improved ◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1984-86	-45.9%		10.0% of live births 1996-98	77
Infant Mortality	12.6/1000 live births 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1996-98	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	25.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-31.1%		33.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	33
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-139.9%		11.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	10
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		###	52.3/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	67
High School Dropouts	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		54.0%	0.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	2
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		###	81.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	21

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Cleveland County

County Seat: Norman

Number of Children (1998): 52,347

Children are 26.0% of the county population

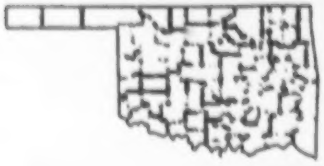
Number of Poor Children (1997): 8,038

Child Poverty Rate: 15.2%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 11
Child Population < 6	1998	16,382
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	48.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.25/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	105.0/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.9%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.634
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	18.6%

Indicator	Base Data	− Worsened	Improved ◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1984-86	-7.5%		6.1% of live births 1996-98	24
Infant Mortality	7.8/1000 live births 1984-86		26.0%	5.8/1000 live births 1996-98	23
Births to Young Teens	25.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		25.8%	19.0/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	8
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-79.5%		14.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	24
Child Deaths	29.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-18.1%		34.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	54
High School Dropouts	6.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		8.1%	6.2% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	67
Violent Crime Arrests	159.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		41.5%	93.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	26

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



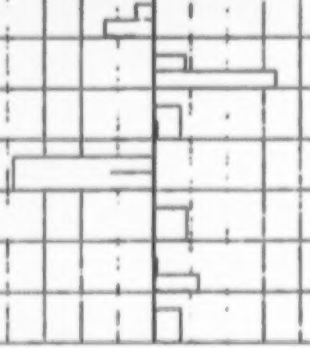
Coal County

County Seat: Coalgate

Number of Children (1998): 1,602
Children are 26.7% of the county population

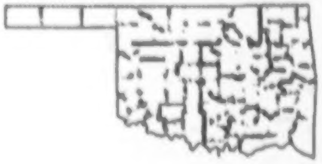
Number of Poor Children (1997): 573
Child Poverty Rate: 35.5%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.7% of live births 1984-86	-14.3%				8.8% of live births 1996-98	76
Infant Mortality	24.3/1000 live births 1984-86				84.3%	3.8/1000 live births 1996-98	11
Births to Young Teens	46.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				0.1%	46.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	69
Child Abuse & Neglect	17.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-29.5%				22.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	59
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				#0!	28.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	37
High School Dropouts	3.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				33.3%	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	11
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				#0!	120.4/100,000 youth 10 17 1997-99	37



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *#0! = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Early Childhood Status		RANKED th for [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	430
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	73.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.69/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	291.7/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	1.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.369
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	43.5%



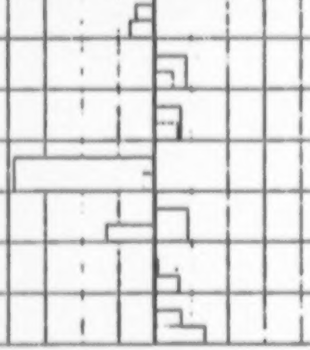
Comanche County

County Seat: Lawton

Number of Children (1998): 31,492
Children are 27.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 8,093
Child Poverty Rate: 25.6%

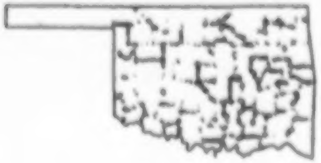
Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1984-86	-17.9%				7.9% of live births 1996-98	62
Infant Mortality	9.9/1000 live births 1984-86				12.1%	8.7/1000 live births 1996-98	50
Births to Young Teens	56.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				16.8%	46.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	70
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-7.5%				11.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	9
Child Deaths	25.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-32.6%				33.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	51
High School Dropouts	5.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				16.8%	4.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	50
Violent Crime Arrests	428.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				34.8%	279.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	67



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *#0! = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Early Childhood Status		RANKED th for [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	10,833
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	66.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.11/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	146.7/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	7.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.622
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	31.4%

78



Cotton County

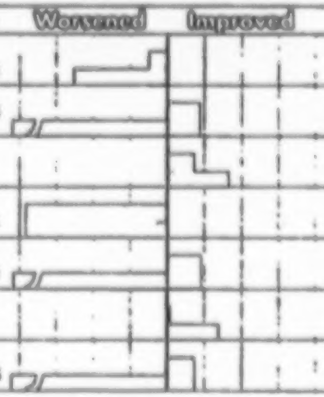
County Seat: Walters

Number of Children (1998): 1,740
Children are 26.0% of the county population

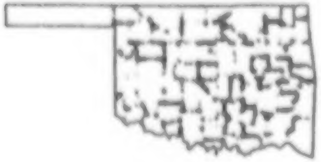
Number of Poor Children (1997): 429
Child Poverty Rate: 24.3%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 33
Child Population < 6	1998	502
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	82.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	80/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	142.9/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	7.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.357
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	29.8%

Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1984-86	-63.7%		6.6% of live births 1996-98	72
Infant Mortality	3.9/1000 live births 1984-86	-283.8%		15.0/1000 live births 1996-98	73
Births to Young Teens	52.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		41.6%	30.5/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	25
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-6.7%		14.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	25
Child Deaths	23.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-120.0%		51.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	66
High School Dropouts	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		35.0%	3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	28
Violent Crime Arrests	42.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-656.6%		320.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	70



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Craig County

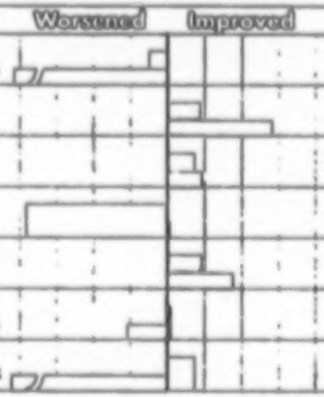
County Seat: Vinita

Number of Children (1998): 3,349
Children are 23.2% of the county population

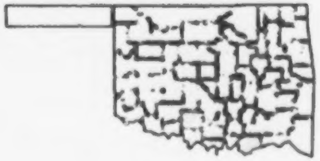
Number of Poor Children (1997): 744
Child Poverty Rate: 22.3%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	968
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	65.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.26/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	145.7/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.545
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	27.3%

Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.0% of live births 1984-86	-126.9%		7.6% of live births 1996-98	73
Infant Mortality	13.3/1000 live births 1984-86		71.3%	3.8/1000 live births 1996-98	12
Births to Young Teens	33.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		22.9%	25.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	17
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86		0.9%	11.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	6
Child Deaths	24.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		44.6%	13.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	15
High School Dropouts	3.1% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-29.0%		4.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	33
Violent Crime Arrests	84.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-114.9%		181.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	51



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Creek County

County Seat: Sapulpa

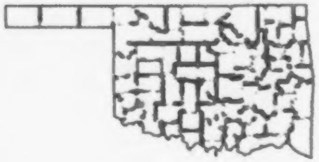
Number of Children (1998): 18,013
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,853
Child Poverty Rate: 21.1%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	5,364
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	45.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.2%/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	175.1/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.2%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.540
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	25.8%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86	-22.4%				6.8% of live births 1996-98	46
Infant Mortality	10.5/1000 live births 1984-86				32.9%	7.0/1000 live births 1996-98	33
Births to Young Teens	38.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				8.5%	35.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	37
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-107.5%				11.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	13
Child Deaths	53.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				28.0%	38.7/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	60
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				13.7%	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	37
Violent Crime Arrests	104.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-28.8%				134.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	39

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Custer County

County Seat: Arapaho

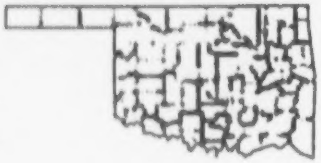
Number of Children (1998): 6,832
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,582
Child Poverty Rate: 22.8%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	2,154
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	71.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.0%/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	179.0/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	7.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.479
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	27.9%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1984-86	-4.4%				6.1% of live births 1996-98	32
Infant Mortality	13.5/1000 live births 1984-86				31.4%	9.2/1000 live births 1996-98	54
Births to Young Teens	59.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				29.6%	41.7/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	59
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-82.5%				15.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	31
Child Deaths	74.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				66.9%	24.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	30
High School Dropouts	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-8.3%				4.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	51
Violent Crime Arrests	188.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				8.1%	173.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	48

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Delaware County

County Seat: Jay

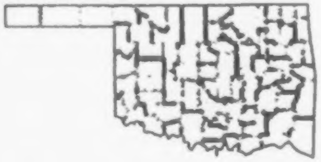
Number of Children (1998): 8,156
Children are 23.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,559
Child Poverty Rate: 31.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED (70)
Child Population < 6	1998	2,405
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	47.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.72/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	144.8/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	11.2%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.480
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	38.0%

Indicator	Base Data	− Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86	-36.9%		8.1% of live births 1996-98	59
Infant Mortality	8.7/1000 live births 1984-86		19.8%	7.0/1000 live births 1996-98	30
Births to Young Teens	45.8/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		32.7%	30.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	26
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-199.8%		15.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	33
Child Deaths	39.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		1.1%	38.7/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	59
High School Dropouts	6.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		5.0%	6.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	71
Violent Crime Arrests	62.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		1.3%	61.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	13

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Dewey County

County Seat: Taloga

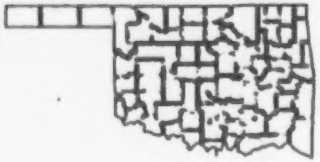
Number of Children (1998): 1,306
Children are 26.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 263
Child Poverty Rate: 19.8%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for ㉘
Child Population < 6	1998	340
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.40/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	113.6/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	12.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.096
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	24.3%

Indicator	Base Data	− Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.6% of live births 1984-86	-38.3%		5.6% of live births 1996-98	5
Infant Mortality	8.1/1000 live births 1984-86	-219.4%		25.9/1000 live births 1996-98	76
Births to Young Teens	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		70.1%	8.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	1
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-41.7%		11.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	7
Child Deaths	85.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-126.3%		193.9/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	77
High School Dropouts	0.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-31.9%		0.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	1
Violent Crime Arrests	143.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		30.3%	100.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	31

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



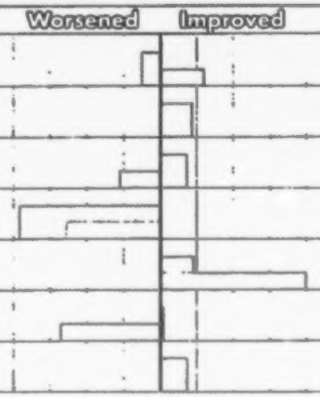
Ellis County

County Seat: Arnett

Number of Children (1998): 1,109
Children are 25.8% of the county population

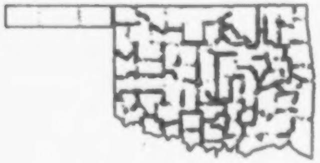
Number of Poor Children (1997): 228
Child Poverty Rate: 20.3%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 16
Child Population < 6	1998	262
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	11.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.430
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	24.9%



Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1984-86				18.5%	4.4% of live births 1996-98	3
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86				###	0.0/1000 live births 1996-98	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	19.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-27.6%				25.4/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	16
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-64.2%				13.3confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	20
Child Deaths	64.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	1.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-66.7%				2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	10
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



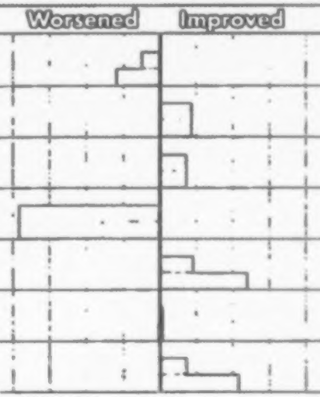
Garfield County

County Seat: Enid

Number of Children (1998): 14,760
Children are 26.0% of the county population

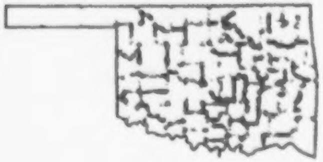
Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,310
Child Poverty Rate: 22.4%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 58
Child Population < 6	1998	4,508
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	43.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.5/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.513
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	27.4%



Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1984-86	-8.6%				6.3% of live births 1996-98	56
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86				13.7%	8.8/1000 live births 1996-98	51
Births to Young Teens	39.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				10.1%	35.5/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	40
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-38.4%				20.9confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	51
Child Deaths	58.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				60.7%	23.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	29
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-0.1%				5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	54
Violent Crime Arrests	192.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				54.4%	87.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	25

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Garvin County

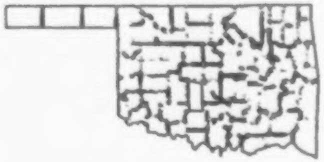
County Seat: Pauls Valley

Number of Children (1998): 6,848
Children are 25.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,932
Child Poverty Rate: 28.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.7% of live births 1984-86				34.5%	5.7% of live births 1996-98	16
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1984-86				18.6%	7.0/1000 live births 1996-98	31
Births to Young Teens	52.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				40.4%	31.4/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	27
Child Abuse & Neglect	21.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-89.6%				40.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	76
Child Deaths	24.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-84.1%				45.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	63
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				11.9%	3.7% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	25
Violent Crime Arrests	210.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				9.4%	190.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	55

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	1,876
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	52.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	155.4/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.2%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.461
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	34.3%



Grady County

County Seat: Chickasha

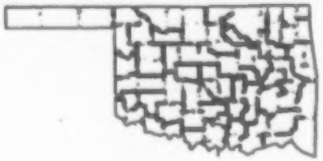
Number of Children (1998): 12,919
Children are 28.1% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,069
Child Poverty Rate: 23.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1984-86	-7.6%				7.7% of live births 1996-98	41
Infant Mortality	12.3/1000 live births 1984-86				36.6%	7.8/1000 live births 1996-98	43
Births to Young Teens	40.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				12.8%	35.4/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	39
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86				24.8%	11.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	5
Child Deaths	47.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				35.9%	30.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	41
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				11.3%	4.7% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	46
Violent Crime Arrests	147.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-43.1%				210.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	57

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 46
Child Population < 6	1998	3,733
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	36.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	119.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.486
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	28.7%

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Grant County

County Seat: Medford

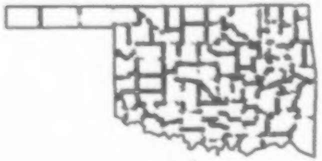
Number of Children (1998): 1,355
Children are 25.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 274
Child Poverty Rate: 19.7%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	422
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	49.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	2.50/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	40.0/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.2%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.383
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	24.1%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86				[illegible]	2.7% of live births 1996-98	1
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86				###	0.0/1000 live births 1996-98	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	25.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				40.6%	15.4/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	2
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-5.5%				11.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	12
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				###	32.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	48
High School Dropouts	1.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				9.2%	1.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	4
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Greer County

County Seat: Mangum

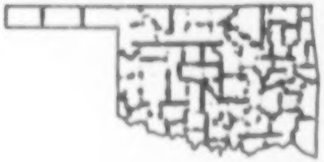
Number of Children (1998): 1,302
Children are 20.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 478
Child Poverty Rate: 37.1%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for 48
Child Population < 6	1998	380
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	63.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	4.44/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	242.4/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	1.9%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.567
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	45.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1984-86				11.7%	5.4% of live births 1996-98	25
Infant Mortality	14.2/1000 live births 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1996-98	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	69.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				39.0%	42.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	61
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-26.3%				16.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	38
Child Deaths	30.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-10.5%				34.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	52
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				14.7%	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	40
Violent Crime Arrests	54.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-385.1%				264.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	64

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Harmon County

County Seat: Hollis

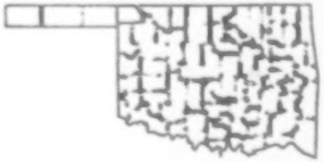
Number of Children (1998): 1,019
Children are 29.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 430
Child Poverty Rate: 43.8%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 68
Child Population < 6	1998	304
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	74.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	3.7/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	285.7/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.3%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.548
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	53.7%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	9.8% of live births 1984-86				22.4%	7.6% of live births 1996-98	50
Infant Mortality	11.5/1000 live births 1984-86	-29.6%				14.9/1000 live births 1996-98	72
Births to Young Teens	96.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				17.2%	79.6/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	77
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-234.3%				11.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	14
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				999	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	3.1% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-77.4%				5.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	59
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				999	70.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	15

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *999 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Harper County

County Seat: Buffalo

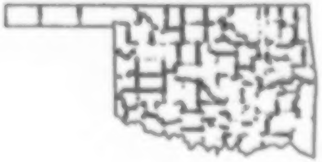
Number of Children (1998): 900
Children are 25.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 118
Child Poverty Rate: 12.8%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 8
Child Population < 6	1998	221
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	6.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	115.6/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	0.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.390
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	15.7%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	2.6% of live births 1984-86	-40.4%				3.6% of live births 1996-98	2
Infant Mortality	6.5/1000 live births 1984-86	-41.5%				9.2/1000 live births 1996-98	53
Births to Young Teens	29.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				33.0%	19.6/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	10
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-366.7%				11.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	8
Child Deaths	39.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-22.1%				48.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	65
High School Dropouts	1.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-16.7%				1.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	6
Violent Crime Arrests	134.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *999 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



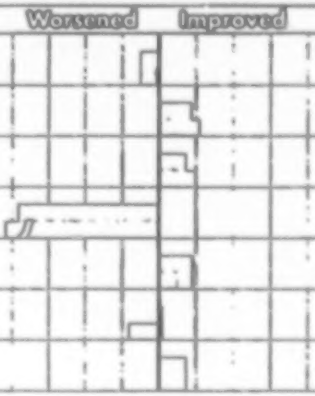
Early Childhood Status		[illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	811
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	57.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.619
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	40.7%

Haskell County

County Seat: Stigler

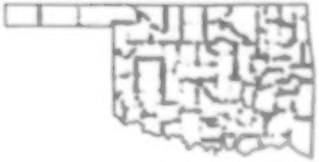
Number of Children (1998): 2,892
Children are 25.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 963
Child Poverty Rate: 32.8%



Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1984-86	[illegible]		5.3% of live births 1996-98	21
Infant Mortality	13.7/1000 live births 1984-86		[illegible]	9.6/1000 live births 1996-98	57
Births to Young Teens	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		[illegible]	35.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	36
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	[illegible]		14.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	28
Child Deaths	87.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		[illegible]	76.7/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	75
High School Dropouts	4.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	[illegible]		5.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	60
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		[illegible]	46.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	11

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *999 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



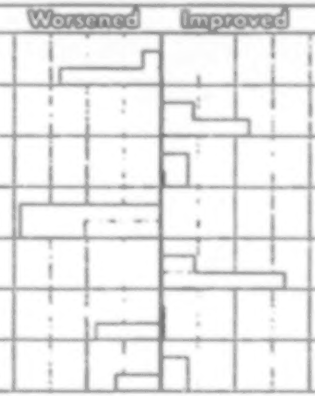
Early Childhood Status		[illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	836
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	82.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.842
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	41.8%

Hughes County

County Seat: Holdenville

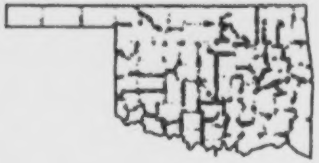
Number of Children (1998): 3,229
Children are 22.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,129
Child Poverty Rate: 34.1%



Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.5% of live births 1984-86	[illegible]		5.8% of live births 1996-98	55
Infant Mortality	9.7/1000 live births 1984-86		[illegible]	3.9/1000 live births 1996-98	13
Births to Young Teens	39.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		[illegible]	38.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	49
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	[illegible]		17.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	41
Child Deaths	88.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		[illegible]	14.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	16
High School Dropouts	5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	[illegible]		7.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	77
Violent Crime Arrests	168.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	[illegible]		220.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	60

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *999 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Jackson County

County Seat: Altus

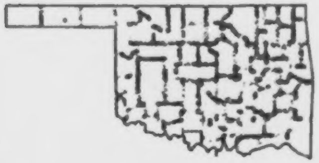
Number of Children (1998): 8,733
Children are 30.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,055
Child Poverty Rate: 23.2%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for 40
Child Population < 6	1998	3,096
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	61.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.20/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	175.1/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.424
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	28.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1984-86				9.4%	6.5% of live births 1996-98	26
Infant Mortality	6.0/1000 live births 1984-86				47.5%	3.2/1000 live births 1996-98	10
Births to Young Teens	51.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				23.9%	39.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	52
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.8confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-120.2%				21.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	56
Child Deaths	24.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				38.1%	14.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	19
High School Dropouts	2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				14.4%	2.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	12
Violent Crime Arrests	337.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				19.5%	271.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	65

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Jefferson County

County Seat: Waurika

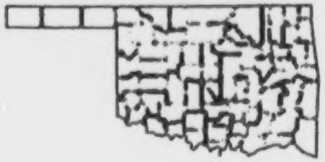
Number of Children (1998): 1,635
Children are 24.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 523
Child Poverty Rate: 31.5%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 4
Child Population < 6	1998	446
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	72.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	90.8/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.3%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.458
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	38.6%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86				9.6%	4.4% of live births 1996-98	11
Infant Mortality	3.8/1000 live births 1984-86	-333.7%				16.3/1000 live births 1996-98	75
Births to Young Teens	38.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				55.9%	17.0/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	5
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-1157.5%				21.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	52
Child Deaths	21.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-23.1%				26.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	35
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-15.1%				5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	56
Violent Crime Arrests	200.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				60.6%	79.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	20

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status

RANKED [illegible]

Child Population < 6	1998	758
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	70.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	2.6/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	152.2/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.558
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	40.4%

Johnston County

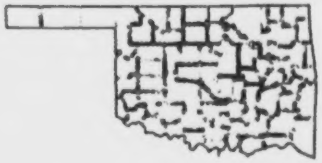
County Seat: Tishomingo

Number of Children (1998): 2,769
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 927
Child Poverty Rate: 33.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.6% of live births 1984-86	-7.8%				8.6% of live births 1996-98	67
Infant Mortality	12.7/1000 live births 1984-86				80.5%	2.5/1000 live births 1996-98	8
Births to Young Teens	49.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				25.3%	37.0/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	45
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-551.2%				21.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	58
Child Deaths	15.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	3.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-4.1%				3.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	23
Violent Crime Arrests	153.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				36.3%	97.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	29

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status

RANKED [illegible]

Child Population < 6	1998	3,805
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	67.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	10/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	111.3/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	10.9%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.513
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	27.1%

Kay County

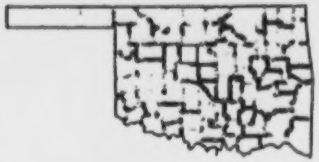
County Seat: Newkirk

Number of Children (1998): 12,108
Children are 25.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,690
Child Poverty Rate: 22.1%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-16.6%				5.9% of live births 1996-98	45
Infant Mortality	12.0/1000 live births 1984-86				40.0%	7.2/1000 live births 1996-98	35
Births to Young Teens	33.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-22.4%				41.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	57
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.7confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-349.1%				25.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	64
Child Deaths	36.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				13.7%	31.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	45
High School Dropouts	7.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				10.0%	6.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	69
Violent Crime Arrests	357.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-54.7%				552.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	76

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Kingfisher County

County Seat: Kingfisher

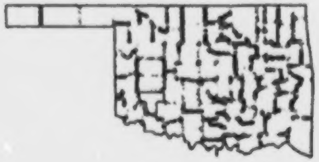
Number of Children (1998): 3,827
Children are 28.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 615
Child Poverty Rate: 15.8%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 19
Child Population < 6	1998	1,146
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	70.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	3.14/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	126.3/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.399
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	19.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.8% of live births 1984-86	-95.6%				6.2% of live births 1996-98	53
Infant Mortality	8.4/1000 live births 1984-86				77.6%	1.9/1000 live births 1996-98	7
Births to Young Teens	38.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				51.4%	18.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	7
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.7confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86				19.3%	9.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	2
Child Deaths	75.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				85.4%	11.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	10
High School Dropouts	3.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				11.2%	2.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	15
Violent Crime Arrests	158.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				76.4%	37.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	9

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Kiowa County

County Seat: Hobart

Number of Children (1998): 2,898
Children are 27.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 897
Child Poverty Rate: 30.4%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 68
Child Population < 6	1998	862
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	41.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.26/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	222.4/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	8.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.516
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	37.2%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1984-86	-21.1%				10.2% of live births 1996-98	74
Infant Mortality	9.3/1000 live births 1984-86				17.5%	7.7/1000 live births 1996-98	41
Births to Young Teens	44.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-13.1%				49.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	72
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-90.4%				22.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	61
Child Deaths	69.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				78.2%	15.2/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	21
High School Dropouts	5.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				0.2%	5.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	64
Violent Crime Arrests	1818.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				96.0%	73.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	17

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Latimer County

County Seat: Wilburton

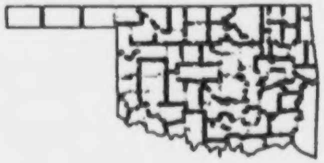
Number of Children (1998): 2,766
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 977
Child Poverty Rate: 35.5%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 30
Child Population < 6	1998	804
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	95.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	6.89/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	234.8/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.748
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	43.5%

Indicator	Base Data	− Worsened	Improved ◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1984-86		[illegible]	4.0% of live births 1996-98	6
Infant Mortality	5.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-92.9%		10.8/1000 live births 1996-98	64
Births to Young Teens	37.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-8.4%		40.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	55
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-496.7%		17.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	40
Child Deaths	31.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-101.9%		62.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	71
High School Dropouts	1.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		11.7%	1.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	5
Violent Crime Arrests	178.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-151.7%		448.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	74

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Le Flore County

County Seat: Poteau

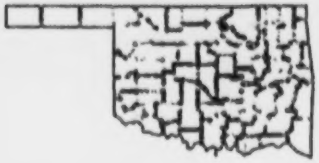
Number of Children (1998): 12,723
Children are 27.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,957
Child Poverty Rate: 30.7%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 70
Child Population < 6	1998	3,704
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	48.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.72/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	213.8/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	8.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.699
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	37.6%

Indicator	Base Data	− Worsened	Improved ◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1984-86		9.7%	6.3% of live births 1996-98	38
Infant Mortality	10.6/1000 live births 1984-86		48.6%	5.5/1000 live births 1996-98	20
Births to Young Teens	49.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		27.8%	35.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	41
Child Abuse & Neglect	16.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-83.6%		30.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	72
Child Deaths	25.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		16.7%	21.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	26
High School Dropouts	3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-28.5%		5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	55
Violent Crime Arrests	88.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-15.8%		102.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	33

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Lincoln County

County Seat: Chandler

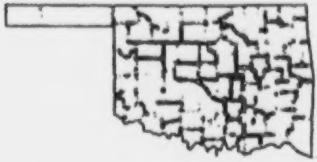
Number of Children (1998): 8,731
Children are 27.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,020
Child Poverty Rate: 23.1%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	2,438
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	79.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	$^{0.52}/_{1000}$
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	$^{102.4}/_{1000}$
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.4%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.476
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	28.3%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1984-86	-14.9%				6.0% of live births 1996-98	37
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1984-86	-21.4%				9.5/1000 live births 1996-98	56
Births to Young Teens	36.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				22.7%	28.0/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	21
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-96.3%				16.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	34
Child Deaths	48.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				26.8%	35.3/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	55
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				22.7%	3.4% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	22
Violent Crime Arrests	68.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-118.5%				150.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	43

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Logan County

County Seat: Guthrie

Number of Children (1998): 8,205
Children are 26.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,601
Child Poverty Rate: 19.3%

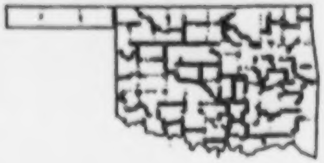
Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	2,381
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	61.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	$^{4.31}/_{1000}$
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	$^{153.6}/_{1000}$
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.487
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	23.6%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.1% of live births 1984-86	-25.2%				8.6% of live births 1996-98	57
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-9.4%				9.4/1000 live births 1996-98	55
Births to Young Teens	29.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				6.1%	27.6/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	20
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-19.6%				16.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	37
Child Deaths	67.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				51.9%	32.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	49
High School Dropouts	3.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-2.6%				3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	29
Violent Crime Arrests	162.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-15.2%				186.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	52

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)

104

105



Love County

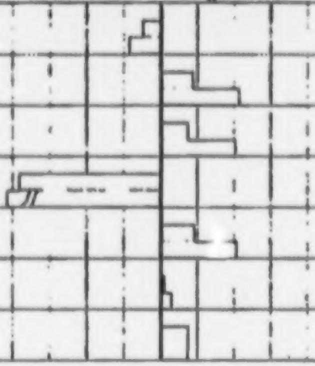
County Seat: Marietta

Number of Children (1998): 2,259
Children are 26.5% of the county population

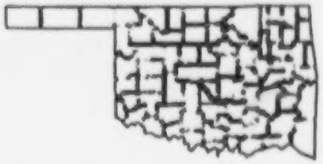
Number of Poor Children (1997): 575
Child Poverty Rate: 25.1%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 18
Child Population < 6	1998	621
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	68.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	172.4/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.405
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	30.7%

Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1984-86	-20.8%		4.3% of live births 1996-98	65
Infant Mortality	13.7/1000 live births 1984-86		54.1%	6.3/1000 live births 1996-98	25
Births to Young Teens	55.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		51.2%	27.0/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	19
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.1confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-137.4%		21.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	57
Child Deaths	41.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		52.3%	19.9/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	24
High School Dropouts	3.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		7.8%	3.2% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	20
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	tie for 1



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



McClain County

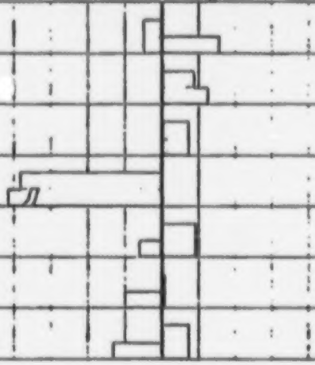
County Seat: Purcell

Number of Children (1998): 7,078
Children are 27.0% of the county population

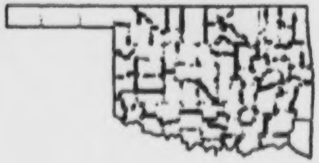
Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,450
Child Poverty Rate: 20.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 6
Child Population < 6	1998	1,918
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	51.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.14/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	170.8/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.730
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	24.5%

Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.8% of live births 1984-86		39.6%	3.7% of live births 1996-98	4
Infant Mortality	12.2/1000 live births 1984-86		31.9%	8.3/1000 live births 1996-98	47
Births to Young Teens	29.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		3.1%	28.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	23
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-145.8%		19.0confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	47
Child Deaths	48.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-15.4%		56.2/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	69
High School Dropouts	3.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-25.4%		4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	35
Violent Crime Arrests	66.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-32.6%		87.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	24



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



McCurtain County

County Seat: Idabel

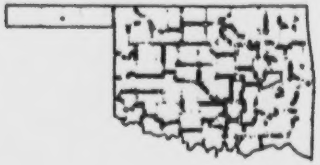
Number of Children (1998): 10,146
Children are 29.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,700
Child Poverty Rate: 36.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 75
Child Population < 6	1998	3,025
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	47.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.56/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	264.2/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.3%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.462
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	44.1%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-36.8%				7.2% of live births 1996-98	44
Infant Mortality	9.1/1000 live births 1984-86	-19.0%				10.8/1000 live births 1996-98	65
Births to Young Teens	61.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				31.4%	42.4/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	62
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.3confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-83.1%				19.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	46
Child Deaths	23.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				44.7%	13.2/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	14
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				0.7%	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	38
Violent Crime Arrests	304.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				48.2%	157.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	45

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



McIntosh County

County Seat: Eufaula

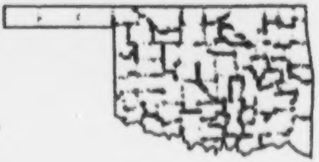
Number of Children (1998): 4,308
Children are 22.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,547
Child Poverty Rate: 36.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	1,189
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	47.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	246.8/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.4%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.552
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	44.1%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.7% of live births 1984-86				19.1%	6.7% of live births 1996-98	42
Infant Mortality	13.8/1000 live births 1984-86				10.8%	12.3/1000 live births 1996-98	68
Births to Young Teens	47.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				23.3%	36.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	42
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-114.1%				30.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	73
Child Deaths	78.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				73.3%	20.9/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	25
High School Dropouts	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-11.5%				4.7% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	48
Violent Crime Arrests	52.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-199.7%				156.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	44

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status RANKED ⑧

Child Population < 6	1998	605
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	47.6/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	0.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.481
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	22.9%

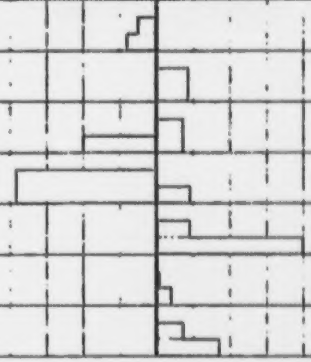
Major County

County Seat: Fairview

Number of Children (1998): 2,090
Children are 26.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 396
Child Poverty Rate: 18.7%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.9% of live births 1984-86	-19.7%				4.2% of live births 1996-98	20
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86				###	0.0/1000 live births 1996-98	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	10.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-50.1%				15.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	3
Child Abuse & Neglect	18.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86				22.9%	14.2 confirmed/1,000 children FY 1997-99	27
Child Deaths	18.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				10.5%	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	8
Violent Crime Arrests	232.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				43.2%	132.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	38



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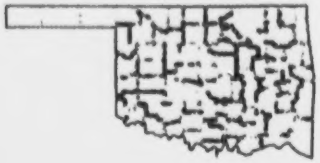


Early Childhood Status RANKED tie for ⑳

Child Population < 6	1998	818
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	77.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.66/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	205.4/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	9.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.640
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	36.7%

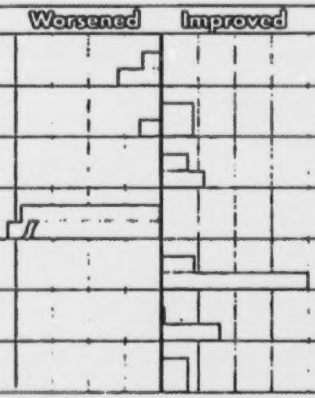
Marshall County

County Seat: Madill

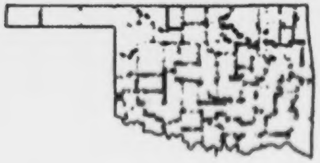
Number of Children (1998): 2,807
Children are 22.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 833
Child Poverty Rate: 29.6%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-29.8%				7.6% of live births 1996-98	39
Infant Mortality	10.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-14.5%				12.1/1000 live births 1996-98	67
Births to Young Teens	44.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				29.1%	31.6/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	28
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-330.5%				19.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	49
Child Deaths	70.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	6.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				40.6%	3.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	27
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				###	199.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	56



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Mayes County

County Seat: Pryor

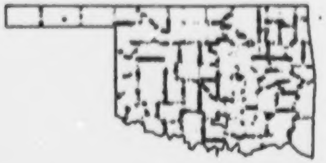
Number of Children (1998): 9,744
Children are 25.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,545
Child Poverty Rate: 25.7%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 47
Child Population < 6	1998	2,906
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	57.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.7/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	201.1/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.9%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.558
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	31.5%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.8% of live births 1984-86	-39.7%				6.7% of live births 1996-98	23
Infant Mortality	6.8/1000 live births 1984-86	-10.3%				7.5/1000 live births 1996-98	39
Births to Young Teens	47.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				7.6%	43.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	65
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-111.4%				19.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	48
Child Deaths	23.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-52.9%				35.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	56
High School Dropouts	6.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				2.2%	6.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	65
Violent Crime Arrests	23.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-111.9%				50.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	12

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Murray County

County Seat: Sulphur

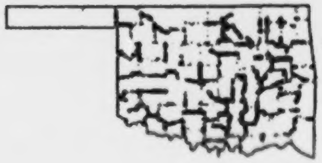
Number of Children (1998): 3,125
Children are 25.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 857
Child Poverty Rate: 27.2%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 18
Child Population < 6	1998	855
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	85.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.57/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	202.4/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.5%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.559
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	33.3%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86	-34.3%				9.0% of live births 1996-98	51
Infant Mortality	15.9/1000 live births 1984-86				32.8%	10.7/1000 live births 1996-98	63
Births to Young Teens	35.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				17.5%	29.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	24
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-5.8%				16.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	36
Child Deaths	26.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				47.5%	14.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	17
High School Dropouts	2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-0.1%				2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	13
Violent Crime Arrests	115.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-128.6%				263.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	63

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Muskogee County

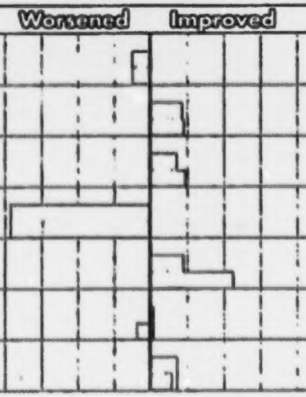
County Seat: Muskogee

Number of Children (1998): 18,852
Children are 26.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 5,320
Child Poverty Rate: 27.8%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	5,547
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	60.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	8.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.621
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	34.1%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1984-86	-12.1%				8.2% of live births 1996-98	64
Infant Mortality	12.5/1000 live births 1984-86				23.1%	9.6/1000 live births 1996-98	59
Births to Young Teens	58.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				23.6%	44.7/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	68
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-75.5%				27.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	66
Child Deaths	59.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				57.1%	25.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	31
High School Dropouts	6.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-9.8%				6.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	73
Violent Crime Arrests	526.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				14.4%	450.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	75



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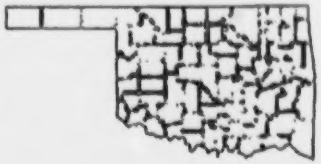


Noble County

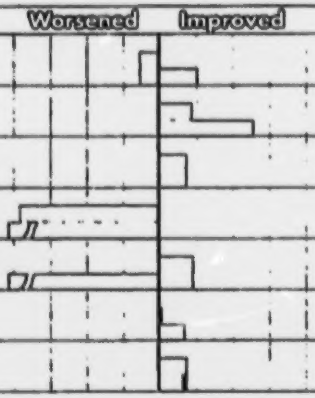
County Seat: Perry

Number of Children (1998): 3,070
Children are 26.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 579
Child Poverty Rate: 18.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 9
Child Population < 6	1998	923
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	71.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.9%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.711
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	23.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86				25.2%	5.5% of live births 1996-98	13
Infant Mortality	12.8/1000 live births 1984-86				64.1%	4.6/1000 live births 1996-98	17
Births to Young Teens	32.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				0.0%	32.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	31
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-233.8%				16.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	35
Child Deaths	13.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-202.6%				42.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	62
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				18.8%	2.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	17
Violent Crime Arrests	224.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				15.9%	188.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	54



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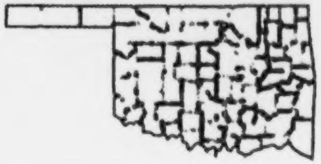


Nowata County

County Seat: Nowata

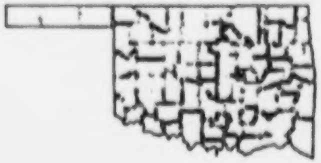
Number of Children (1998): 2,442
Children are 24.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 587
Child Poverty Rate: 23.9%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 5
Child Population < 6	1998	708
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	60.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	6.6/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	175.0/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.660
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	29.3%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.0% of live births 1984-86	-113.9%				8.2% of live births 1996-98	70
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86				###	13.1/1000 live births 1996-98	69
Births to Young Teens	43.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				8.4%	39.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	54
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-155.6%				21.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	55
Child Deaths	92.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	5.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95 - 96/97				25.0%	3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	30
Violent Crime Arrests	140.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				40.7%	83.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	23

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Okfuskee County

County Seat: Okemah

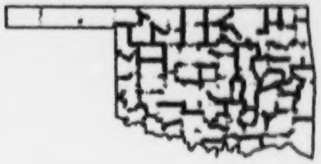
Number of Children (1998): 2,921
Children are 25.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,092
Child Poverty Rate: 37.1%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 66
Child Population < 6	1998	823
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	67.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	2.24/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1978	227.2/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	8.0%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.574
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	45.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.9% of live births 1984-86				17.7%	8.4% of live births 1996-98	47
Infant Mortality	17.4/1000 live births 1984-86				60.6%	6.9/1000 live births 1996-98	29
Births to Young Teens	52.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				4.5%	49.7/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	71
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-26.9%				12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	15
Child Deaths	85.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				64.3%	30.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	43
High School Dropouts	4.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-37.9%				5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	61
Violent Crime Arrests	71.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-160.9%				187.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	53

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status RANKED 48

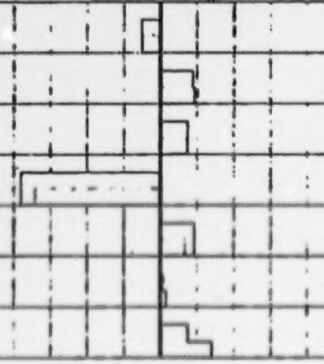
Child Population < 6	1998	55,438
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	57.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.56/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	150.1/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.5%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.608
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	29.9%

Oklahoma County

County Seat: Oklahoma City

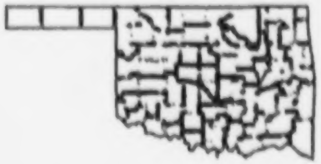
Number of Children (1998): 164,180
Children are 25.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 40,497
Child Poverty Rate: 24.4%



Indicator	Base Data	−	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86	-12.2%		8.0% of live births 1996-98	66
Infant Mortality	12.9/1000 live births 1984-86		23.3%	9.9/1000 live births 1996-98	61
Births to Young Teens	50.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		17.8%	41.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	58
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-85.0%		18.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	43
Child Deaths	42.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		16.1%	35.9/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	57
High School Dropouts	7.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		3.9%	7.2% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	75
Violent Crime Arrests	615.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		35.8%	394.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	72

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status RANKED [illegible] 69

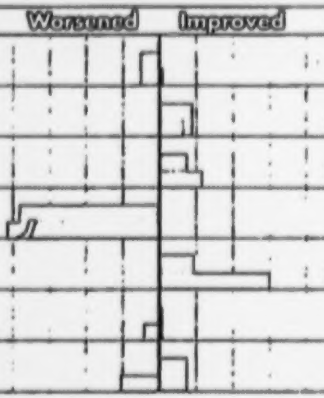
Child Population < 6	1998	3,130
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	46.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	8.5%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.645
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	38.6%

Okmulgee County

County Seat: Okmulgee

Number of Children (1998): 10,372
Children are 26.7% of the county population

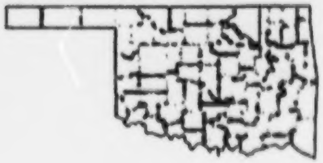
Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,277
Child Poverty Rate: 31.5%



Indicator	Base Data	−	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.7% of live births 1984-86		7.8%	7.1% of live births 1996-98	54
Infant Mortality	7.6/1000 live births 1984-86		15.8%	6.4/1000 live births 1996-98	26
Births to Young Teens	62.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		28.5%	44.4/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	67
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-400.5%		17.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	39
Child Deaths	84.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		74.6%	21.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	28
High School Dropouts	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-11.6%		4.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	49
Violent Crime Arrests	289.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-25.8%		363.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	71

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

118



Early Childhood Status		tie for RANKED 18
Child Population < 6	1998	3,363
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	6.71/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	174.0/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.543
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	27.9%

Osage County

County Seat: Pawhuska

Number of Children (1998): 11,692

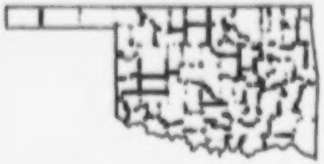
Children are 27.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997); 2,713

Child Poverty Rate: 22.8%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-8.1%				6.8% of live births 1996-98	33
Infant Mortality	8.4/1000 live births 1984-86				41.5%	4.9/1000 live births 1996-98	18
Births to Young Teens	36.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				34.5%	23.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	14
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-221.0%				12.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	16
Child Deaths	45.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				58.7%	18.7/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	23
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				19.7%	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	61
Violent Crime Arrests	55.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-38.2%				76.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	18

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	2,198
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	70.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	13.25/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	105.4/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	10.5%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.693
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	36.1%

Ottawa County

County Seat: Miami

Number of Children (1998): 7,345

Children are 23.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,199

Child Poverty Rate: 29.5%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1984-86				8.3%	6.6% of live births 1996-98	43
Infant Mortality	10.8/1000 live births 1984-86				15.0%	9.2/1000 live births 1996-98	52
Births to Young Teens	47.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				6.4%	44.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	66
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-93.4%				13.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	21
Child Deaths	42.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				29.1%	30.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	40
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-14.9%				6.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	66
Violent Crime Arrests	98.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-5.4%				103.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	34

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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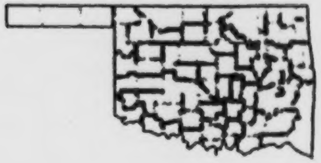


Pawnee County

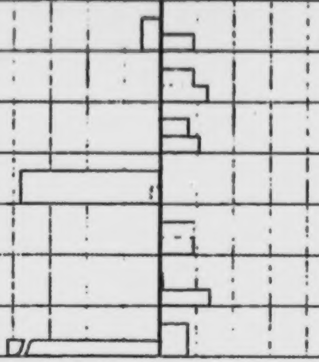
County Seat: Pawnee

Number of Children (1998): 4,369
Children are 26.6% of the county population

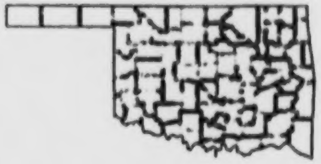
Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,063
Child Poverty Rate: 23.9%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 69
Child Population < 6	1998	1,292
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	56.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.34/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	203.0/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.366
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	29.3%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.6% of live births 1984-86				22.5%	6.9% of live births 1996-98	9
Infant Mortality	9.4/1000 live births 1984-86				32.2%	6.4/1000 live births 1996-98	27
Births to Young Teens	47.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				26.6%	34.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	35
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-6.1%				15.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	32
Child Deaths	40.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				24.6%	30.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	42
High School Dropouts	7.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				34.3%	4.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	52
Violent Crime Arrests	33.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-179.9%				94.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	28



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Payne County

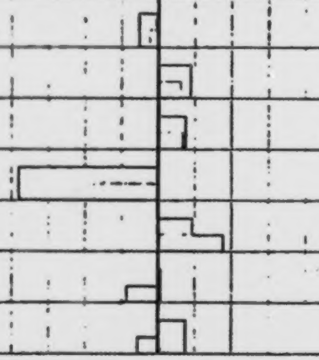
County Seat: Stillwater

Number of Children (1998): 13,829
Children are 21.2% of the county population

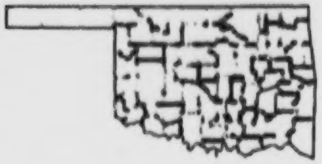
Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,886
Child Poverty Rate: 20.8%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for 18
Child Population < 6	1998	4,420
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	65.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.86/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	132.4/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.3%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.754
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	25.5%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86	-3.3%				5.0% of live births 1996-98	19
Infant Mortality	10.0/1000 live births 1984-86				15.9%	8.4/1000 live births 1996-98	49
Births to Young Teens	29.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				15.8%	24.7/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	15
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-43.4%				22.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	60
Child Deaths	30.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				48.2%	15.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	22
High School Dropouts	2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-21.4%				3.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	21
Violent Crime Arrests	210.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-14.9%				241.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	61



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status tie for RANKED [illegible]

Child Population < 6	1998	2,862
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	71.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.10/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	196.3/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.516
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	35.5%

Pittsburg County

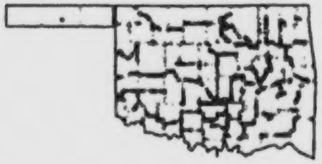
County Seat: McAlester

Number of Children (1998): 10,217
Children are 23.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,957
Child Poverty Rate: 29.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.7% of live births 1984-86				2.7%	6.7% of live births 1996-98	31
Infant Mortality	14.0/1000 live births 1984-86				60.9%	5.5/1000 live births 1996-98	21
Births to Young Teens	49.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				25.4%	36.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	43
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-31.1%				10.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	3
Child Deaths	20.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-211.7%				64.9/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	72
High School Dropouts	4.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-2.5%				4.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	53
Violent Crime Arrests	107.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-25.5%				135.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	40

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status RANKED [illegible]

Child Population < 6	1998	2,572
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	82.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.93/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	125.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.4%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.563
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	37.2%

Pontotoc County

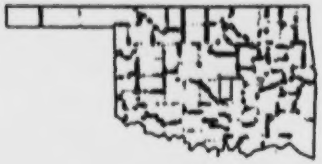
County Seat: Ada

Number of Children (1998): 8,613
Children are 24.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,647
Child Poverty Rate: 30.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.1% of live births 1984-86	-32.6%				7.1% of live births 1996-98	52
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1984-86				2.4%	7.7/1000 live births 1996-98	42
Births to Young Teens	35.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				6.2%	33.5/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	34
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-182.0%				25.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	65
Child Deaths	51.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-9.2%				56.1/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	60
High School Dropouts	3.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-14.9%				4.0% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	34
Violent Crime Arrests	51.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-327.1%				220.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	58

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status		RANKED 48
Child Population < 6	1998	4,770
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	82.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.29/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	119.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.594
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	35.5%

Pottawatomie County

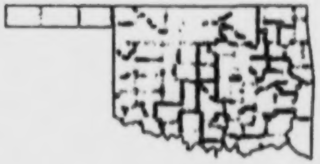
County Seat: Shawnee

Number of Children (1998): 16,566
Children are 26.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 4,840
Child Poverty Rate: 29.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86	-12.6%				7.5% of live births 1996-98	34
Infant Mortality	11.3/1000 live births 1984-86				14.0%	9.8/1000 live births 1996-98	60
Births to Young Teens	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				16.0%	37.0/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	44
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-208.5%				28.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	70
Child Deaths	13.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-113.9%				29.3/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	38
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-3.6%				5.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	63
Violent Crime Arrests	328.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				45.1%	180.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	50

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status		RANKED 68
Child Population < 6	1998	842
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	47.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.59/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	232.0/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.5%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.440
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	51.6%

Pushmataha County

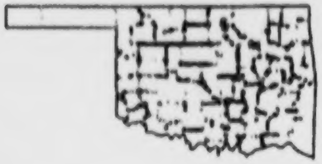
County Seat: Antlers

Number of Children (1998): 2,905
Children are 25.1% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,234
Child Poverty Rate: 42.1%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.2% of live births 1984-86				40.8%	3.6% of live births 1996-98	8
Infant Mortality	14.4/1000 live births 1984-86				82.2%	2.6/1000 live births 1996-98	9
Births to Young Teens	73.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				52.2%	35.3/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	38
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-981.6%				42.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	77
Child Deaths	56.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-7.8%				61.3/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	70
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				20.0%	3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	31
Violent Crime Arrests	152.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-102.5%				307.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	69

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Roger Mills County

County Seat: Cheyenne

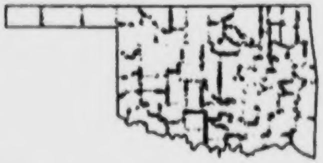
Number of Children (1998): 985
Children are 27.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 229
Child Poverty Rate: 23.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	275
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.0/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	214.3/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	8.7%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.392
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	28.2%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1984-86	[illegible]				8.8% of live births 1996-98	75
Infant Mortality	9.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-237.1%				32.3/1000 live births 1996-98	77
Births to Young Teens	31.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				43.7%	17.5/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	6
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-314.8%				13.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	19
Child Deaths	103.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				21.0%	1.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	7
Violent Crime Arrests	126.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Rogers County

County Seat: Claremore

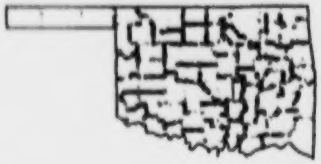
Number of Children (1998): 18,269
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,622
Child Poverty Rate: 14.1%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	5,411
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	40.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.30/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	152.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	4.2%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.532
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	17.3%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.2% of live births 1984-86	-47.9%				7.5% of live births 1996-98	58
Infant Mortality	8.5/1000 live births 1984-86				1.2%	8.4/1000 live births 1996-98	48
Births to Young Teens	32.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				33.2%	21.7/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	13
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-39.8%				10.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	4
Child Deaths	39.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				63.5%	14.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	18
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				2.3%	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	36
Violent Crime Arrests	50.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-86.9%				93.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	27

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Seminole County

County Seat: Wewoka

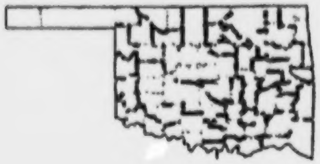
Number of Children (1998): 6,495
Children are 26.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,563
Child Poverty Rate: 39.0%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 70
Child Population < 6	1998	1,831
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	52.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	2.42/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	207.3/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.8%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.551
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	47.8%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1984-86	-17.9%				7.2% of live births 1996-98	68
Infant Mortality	13.7/1000 live births 1984-86				4.4%	13.1/1000 live births 1996-98	70
Births to Young Teens	53.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-1.1%				53.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	74
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-92.5%				21.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	53
Child Deaths	54.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				25.5%	40.2/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	61
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-18.2%				6.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	70
Violent Crime Arrests	140.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-20.1%				169.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	47

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Sequoyah County

County Seat: Sallisaw

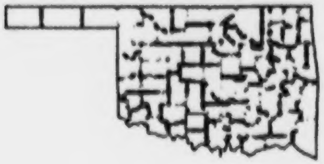
Number of Children (1998): 10,403
Children are 27.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,139
Child Poverty Rate: 29.7%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible] 28
Child Population < 6	1998	3,053
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	63.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.17/[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	213.6/[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	10.4%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.597
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	36.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.7% of live births 1984-86				5.7%	5.3% of live births 1996-98	10
Infant Mortality	7.2/1000 live births 1984-86	-33.3%				9.6/1000 live births 1996-98	58
Births to Young Teens	52.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				29.7%	37.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	47
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-370.8%				25.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	63
Child Deaths	35.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				27.7%	25.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	34
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-22.3%				4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	39
Violent Crime Arrests	79.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-24.8%				98.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	30

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



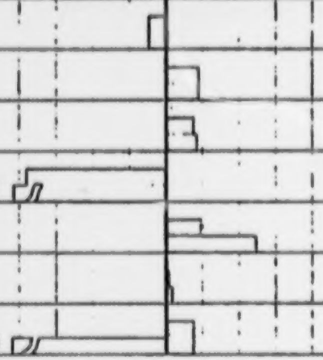
Stevens County

County Seat: Duncan

Number of Children (1998): 11,235
Children are 25.9% of the county population

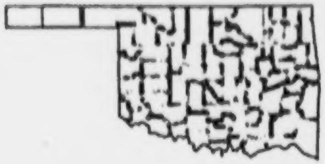
Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,709
Child Poverty Rate: 23.6%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED ㊵
Child Population < 6	1998	3,173
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	49.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.23/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	157.5/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.503
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	28.9%



Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1984-86		1.0%	6.2% of live births 1996-98	14
Infant Mortality	7.4/1000 live births 1984-86		5.1%	7.0/1000 live births 1996-98	32
Births to Young Teens	41.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		21.4%	32.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	30
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-309.8%		13.7confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	23
Child Deaths	30.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		61.8%	11.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	11
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		4.5%	5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	58
Violent Crime Arrests	50.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-125.5%		114.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	36

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



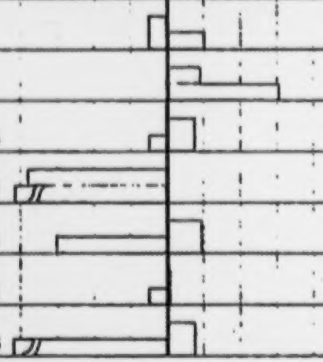
Texas County

County Seat: Guymon

Number of Children (1998): 5,390
Children are 28.9% of the county population

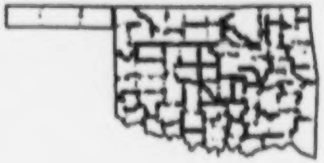
Number of Poor Children (1997): 884
Child Poverty Rate: 15.9%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for ㊽
Child Population < 6	1998	1,607
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	60.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.18/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	146.2/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	23.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.451
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	19.5%



Indicator	Base Data	−	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86		25.3%	5.3% of live births 1996-98	12
Infant Mortality	17.7/1000 live births 1984-86		76.3%	4.2/1000 live births 1996-98	15
Births to Young Teens	38.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-12.7%		42.8/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	63
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-195.8%		14.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	26
Child Deaths	43.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-76.0%		76.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	74
High School Dropouts	6.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-13.4%		7.1% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	74
Violent Crime Arrests	15.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-1,309.2%		220.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	59

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status	th for	RANKED 68
Child Population < 6	1998	801
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	55.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.39/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	256.9/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.3%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.450
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	39.9%

Tillman County

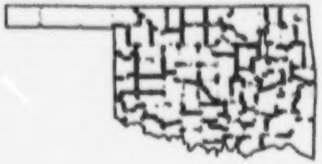
County Seat: Frederick

Number of Children (1998): 2,754
Children are 29.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 887
Child Poverty Rate: 32.6%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-11.7%				7.2% of live births 1996-98	40
Infant Mortality	11.9/1000 live births 1984-86				30.7%	8.3/1000 live births 1996-98	46
Births to Young Teens	95.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				33.5%	63.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	76
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-31.1%				11.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	11
Child Deaths	13.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-137.6%				31.6/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	46
High School Dropouts	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				23.3%	4.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	45
Violent Crime Arrests	438.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				35.9%	281.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	68

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Early Childhood Status		RANKED 19
Child Population < 6	1998	47,536
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	38.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.42/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	120.3/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	6.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.624
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	24.5%

Tulsa County

County Seat: Tulsa

Number of Children (1998): 140,241
Children are 25.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 28,358
Child Poverty Rate: 20.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-18.4%				7.3% of live births 1996-98	49
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86				25.7%	7.6/1000 live births 1996-98	40
Births to Young Teens	40.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				4.4%	38.6/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	48
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-88.5%				13.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	22
Child Deaths	45.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				32.6%	30.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	44
High School Dropouts	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-3.1%				6.2% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	68
Violent Crime Arrests	670.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				15.2%	568.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	77

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

134

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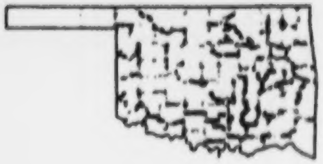


Wagoner County

County Seat: Wagoner

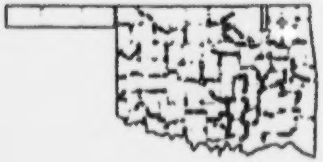
Number of Children (1998): 16,221
Children are 29.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 3,024
Child Poverty Rate: 18.3%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED tie for ㊵
Child Population < 6	1998	4,537
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	46.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.36/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	143.6/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	5.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.436
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	22.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1984-86				16.3%	6.6% of live births 1996-98	22
Infant Mortality	3.5/1000 live births 1984-86	-129.4%				8.1/1000 live births 1996-98	44
Births to Young Teens	27.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				22.6%	21.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	11
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-119.0%				13.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	17
Child Deaths	36.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-7.0%				38.5/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	58
High School Dropouts	6.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-0.2%				6.6% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	72
Violent Crime Arrests	34.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-113.2%				72.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	16

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Washington County

County Seat: Bartlesville

Number of Children (1998): 11,833
Children are 24.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,295
Child Poverty Rate: 19.1%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	3,599
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	59.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	1.01/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	142.9/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	3.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.703
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	23.4%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-2.1%				6.3% of live births 1996-98	27
Infant Mortality	13.4/1000 live births 1984-86				62.4%	5.0/1000 live births 1996-98	19
Births to Young Teens	32.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				19.1%	25.9/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	18
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-282.8%				27.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	67
Child Deaths	47.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				54.9%	21.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	27
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				16.6%	3.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	24
Violent Crime Arrests	192.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-42.8%				274.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	66

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Washita County

County Seat: Cordell

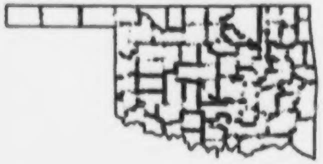
Number of Children (1998): 3,215
Children are 27.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 900
Child Poverty Rate: 27.7%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-34.0%				7.7% of live births 1996-98	30
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1996-98	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	31.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				10.6%	28.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	22
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-65.3%				13.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	18
Child Deaths	37.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				26.8%	27.4/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	36
High School Dropouts	1.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-57.8%				2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	14
Violent Crime Arrests	72.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-86.5%				136.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	42

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 30
Child Population < 6	1998	931
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	76.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.00/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	219.3/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	8.3%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.516
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	33.9%



Woods County

County Seat: Alva

Number of Children (1998): 1,776
Children are 21.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 397
Child Poverty Rate: 22.0%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86	-18.2%				7.4% of live births 1996-98	71
Infant Mortality	18.3/1000 live births 1984-86				21.3%	14.4/1000 live births 1996-98	71
Births to Young Teens	28.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				32.0%	19.2/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	9
Child Abuse & Neglect	30.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86				7.9%	28.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	69
Child Deaths	80.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-14.3%				2.8% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	16
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				###	77.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	19

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Early Childhood Status		RANKED 8
Child Population < 6	1998	545
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	41.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.00/1000
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	145.6/1000
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	2.1%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.582
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	26.9%

Early Childhood Status		RANKED [illegible]
Child Population < 6	1998	1,500
Immunizations by Age 2	1995	64.0%
Lead-based Poisoning	1994-97	0.16[illegible]
Births to Mothers < 20	1998	[illegible]
Inadequate Prenatal Care	1998	7.6%
Child Care Availability	2000	0.533
Poverty - Children < 5	1997	24.0%

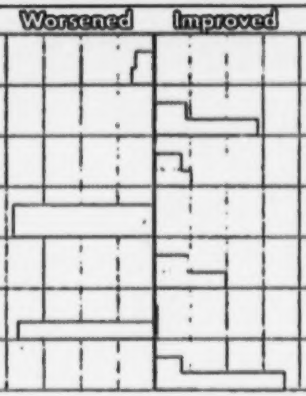
Woodward County

County Seat: Woodward

Number of Children (1998): 5,157
Children are 27.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (1997): 1,031
Child Poverty Rate: 19.6%

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1984-86	-17.6%				7.3% of live births 1996-98	29
Infant Mortality	14.9/1000 live births 1984-86				71.7%	4.2/1000 live births 1996-98	16
Births to Young Teens	43.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				25.6%	32.1/1000 girls 15-17 1996-98	29
Child Abuse & Neglect	16.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-7.6%				18.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997-99	42
Child Deaths	65.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				49.7%	32.8/100,000 children 1-14 1996-98	50
High School Dropouts	2.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-92.6%				4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 96/97-98/99	42
Violent Crime Arrests	412.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				90.2%	40.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997-99	10



Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Understanding the Data

County Benchmark Key *A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Benchmark Data*

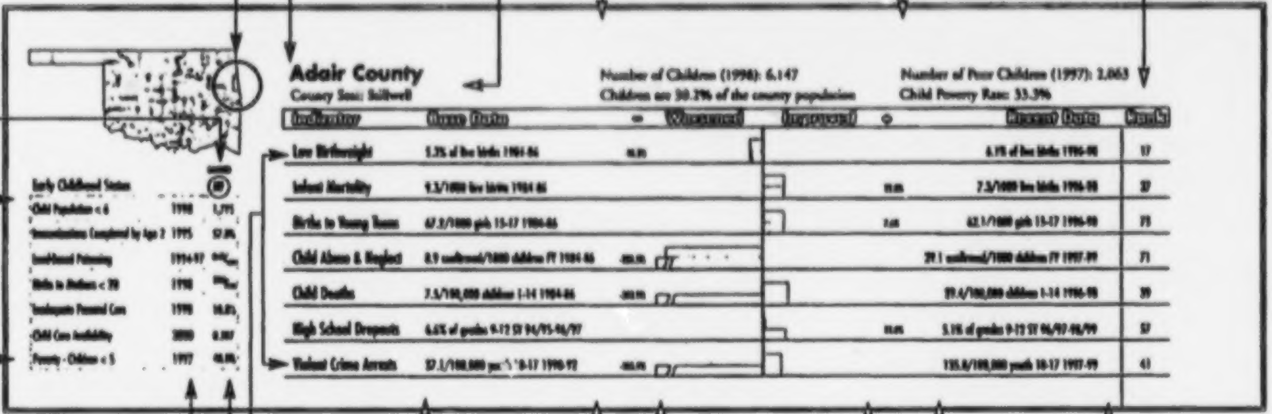
The county is ***ranked*** on the combined early childhood indicators to allow you to compare this county with other counties. 1 is the best ranking; 77 is the worst ranking.

The ***map*** of Oklahoma has the location of the county highlighted.

The ***county name*** and ***county seat*** are along the top of each benchmark chart.

The ***numbers, percentages and poverty rate of children*** in the county are here.

The county is ***ranked*** on each indicator to allow you to compare this county with other counties. 1 is the best ranking; 77 is the worst ranking.


Adair County
County Seat: Stilwell
Number of Children (1998): 6,147
Children are 30.2% of the county population
Number of Poor Children (1997): 2,063
Child Poverty Rate: 33.3%
Indicator
Base Data
Worsened
Improved
Recent Data
Rank
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality
Births to Young Teens
Child Abuse & Neglect
Child Deaths
High School Dropouts
Violent Crime Arrests
Early Childhood Status

Seven new indicators profile the early childhood status of the counties' infants, toddlers and preschool children. See *Methodology and Sources* for a detailed explanation of each indicator.

Recent data for each new indicator presents a rate for the most recent year available. Each item specifies the recent rate and the period in which it was collected.

The ***seven indicators*** tracked by KIDS COUNT profile the status of children and youth in Oklahoma. See *Methodology and Sources* for a detailed explanation of each indicator. For example, High School Dropouts only count youth under age 19.

Base data for each indicator presents a rate for a previous three year period when data comparable to that measured currently was available. Each item specifies the base rate and period in which it was collected.

The ***bar chart*** shows the percent change between the base data and the recent data for each indicator. If the bar goes to the left of center, the county rate has worsened. If the bar goes to the right of center, the county rate has improved. The lighter colored wider bar behind the bar chart is the state rate for that indicator and allows you to compare the county with the state as a whole.

Recent data for each indicator presents a rate for the most recent three years. Each item specifies the recent rate and period in which it was collected.

Tips for Data Interpretation & Use

Understand What is Being Measured:

It is important to understand what is being measured and how. Several types of data information are available for each benchmark: numbers, average annual numbers, county and state rates, percentage change between years, base and recent data, and county rankings. A "key" directing the reader to the various types of data information is presented at the beginning of this Understanding the Data section. The Methodology and Sources later in this section details what each benchmark means, what data is included and where it is from.

Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding may cause the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the rounded numbers appearing on each county page.

Beware of Small Numbers:

County populations vary significantly. Such variations should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of events (e.g., child deaths, arrests for violent crimes) which can cause rates to vary considerably from year to year without reflecting real change. For this reason, the benchmarks use three-year averages to improve the reliability of rate comparisons.

Low rates may appear in counties with large populations. Relying solely on rates, without considering the numbers involved, may result in overlooking locations which have large numbers of suffering children.

Remember the Uses and Limits of Data:

Benchmarks provide important baseline information. Effective use of benchmarks requires them to be understood in a broad context. They provide one way to look at how children are doing in a county or state. Benchmarks can provide the starting place to initiate dialogue with others who share your interest. There are many important perspectives required to piece together a complete picture. Collect additional data and viewpoints to flesh out the most useful view of child well- being in your own area.

Methodology and Sources

Data and information used in this Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable.

There is no agreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories in the sources relied upon for information. At times different sources will use different categories to report racial characteristics. Some indicators were not available by race at all. This makes it difficult to look across the indicators by race. Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.

Extreme caution should be used when reviewing, using and comparing data related to Hispanic populations. Some agencies count Hispanic children as a race and others consider Hispanic to be a nationality whose children can be any race (White, African American, Native American, and so on). Of those counting Hispanic children as a nationality, only a few maintain statistics on the proportion of children who are Hispanic.

As a result, when Hispanic is considered to be a race, data may appear as follows:

White	70.0%
Native American	10.0%
American Indian	10.0%
Hispanic	5.0%
Asian	2.0%
Other	3.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

When Hispanic is considered to be a nationality, data may appear as follows:

Asian	2.0%
Other	4.0%
White	72.0%
Native American	11.0%
American Indian	11.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

non-Hispanic	95.0%
Hispanic	5.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Child Population is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Child population data for 1980 and 1990 for the state and counties are counts from the 1980 and 1990 Census. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1998.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A and 2B and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 2B. Current population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998.

Early Childhood County Index combines the ranks of seven individual indicators for each county to assess the relative improvement the county needs to achieve in order to provide the best start for its youngest citizens. All indicators were given the same weight, making no attempt to judge relative importance. Taken together, these indicators provide a comprehensive picture of a county's early childhood status in a manner which can be ranked, updated and tracked from year to year. Individual rankings are based on the following seven indicators related to early childhood care and education:

Population of Young Children Birth Through Age Five (1998) — identifying counties with the largest numbers of infants, toddlers and preschool children

SOURCE: Data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998.

Required Immunizations Which Have Been Completed by Age Two (1995) — measuring the provision of preventive health services to infants and toddlers in the community

SOURCE: Data provided by PLUTO, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. [NOTE: Counties without local health departments were assigned the state immunization rate for comparison purposes].

Elevated Lead-based Poisoning Tests per 1,000 Tests Administered (1994 - 1997) — measuring community environmental hazards dangerous to young children

SOURCE: Data provided by Family Health Services, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Births to Mothers Under Age 20 per 1000 Live Births (1998) — counting children born into the community less likely to have adequate emotional and financial resources

SOURCE: Data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Inadequate (late, little or no) Prenatal Care (1998) — counting pregnancies in the community likely to result in health problems for the babies

SOURCE: Data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Licensed Child Care Slots per Child Under Age 6 with Working Parents (2nd Quarter, 2000) — measuring the availability of licensed child care in the community

SOURCE: Data provided by Planning and Research Unit, Office of Finance, Department of Human Services (DHS): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Poverty Among Children Under Age Five (1997, estimates) — a measure of the presence of very poor infants, toddlers and preschool children in the community

SOURCE: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program: State and County Income and Poverty Estimates - 1996 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program: State and County Income and Poverty Estimates - 1997. [NOTE: 1997 poverty for children under age five was estimated by applying the percent difference between 1996 poverty among those under 18 and under age five to the 1997 poverty under age 18 in each county.]

Children in Poverty counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program: State and County Income and Poverty Estimates - 1997.

Low Birthweight Infants are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). **Very Low Birthweight Infants** are live births weighing under 3 pounds, five ounces (1,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1996 through 1998), resulting in a three-year rate. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown. Beginning in 1998, information on the ethnicity of the mother allows display of low birthweight rates for the Hispanic population. **Level of Prenatal Care** addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: adequate (the recommended level of care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), intermediate (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), early (care beginning in the first trimester), late (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), little (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and no care. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the three-year period from 1996 through 1998, resulting in a three-year rate.

SOURCE: Data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Infant Mortality is death occurring to an infant under 1 year of age. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth or death. Rates are calculated per 1,000 live births. The data counts the total resident live births and the deaths for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1996 through 1998), resulting in a three-year rate. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and mortality data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health(OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Births to Young Teens are live births which occur to mothers ages 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers in this age group for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1996 through 1998). Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current population for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and adjusted by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce to arrive at 1996 through 1998 estimates of females between the ages of 15 through 17 for the state and each county, resulting in three-year rates. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1996; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998.

Child Abuse and Neglect means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child's welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child's welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. 10 O. Supp. 2000 § 7102. Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect was confirmed. The data compares child abuse and neglect confirmations for two three-year periods (Fiscal Years 1984 through 1986 and Fiscal Years 1997 through 1999). Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1996, 1997 and 1998. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Hispanic, Asian and Other/Unknown. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as races, rather than as ethnic groups preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1996; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998.

Child Deaths are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. **Teen Deaths** are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data compares the death rates for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1996 through 1998), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1996, 1997 and 1998 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a current estimate of the number of children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1996, 1997 and 1998 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a current estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. **Cause of Death** measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White.

SOURCE: Death data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1996; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998.

High School Dropouts count youths of any age who quit school without graduating. The data presents the number of high school drop-outs for a three-year period (School Year 1996/97 through 1998/99). The data also presents the total number of high school drop-outs who are under the age of 19. **High School Dropout Rates** compare number of high school drop-outs under age 19 to the enrollment in grades 9 through 12. School officials in Oklahoma are required to notify the State Department of Education of the name, address, race and age of any pupil dropping out of school. 70 O.Supp. 1996 § 35e(A). Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Hispanic. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as a race, rather than an ethnic group preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Office of Accountability, Education Oversight Board: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests count arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data compares juvenile violent crime rates for two three-year periods (1990 through 1992 and 1997 through 1999). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1990 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1997 and 1998 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at an estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrests may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma KIDS COUNT reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests in the years included in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

SOURCE: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998.

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Data Tables

Child Population

Number of Children Under Age 18: Total & Five-year Age Ranges
Number of Children Under Age 6: Total & Each Year
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 1998 (estimate)

State	854,884	837,007	879,347	26.3%	46,987	46,347	45,003	44,374	45,549	46,782	275,042	8.2%	31.3%	228,300	6.8%	26.0%
Adair County	6,163	5,651	6,147	30.2%	339	323	307	272	272	282	1,795	8.8%	29.2%	1,513	7.4%	24.6%
Alfalfa County	1,788	1,352	1,279	31.2%	54	64	56	62	61	67	364	6.0%	28.5%	297	4.9%	23.2%
Atoka County	3,488	3,316	3,387	25.6%	163	163	147	148	162	165	948	7.2%	28.0%	783	5.9%	23.1%
Beaver County	2,026	1,670	1,686	27.8%	75	78	78	62	69	82	444	7.3%	26.3%	362	6.0%	21.5%
Beckham County	5,255	5,287	5,681	29.0%	281	289	286	294	264	314	1,728	8.8%	30.4%	1,414	7.2%	24.9%
Blaine County	3,805	3,169	2,886	27.5%	156	151	151	133	151	159	901	8.6%	31.2%	742	7.1%	25.7%
Bryan County	8,106	8,074	8,698	25.1%	437	446	445	441	438	435	2,642	7.6%	30.4%	2,207	6.4%	25.4%
Caddo County	9,366	8,440	8,570	27.7%	466	455	432	443	404	402	2,602	8.4%	30.4%	2,200	7.1%	25.7%
Canadian County	18,662	22,460	25,208	29.5%	1,201	1,210	1,196	1,243	1,342	1,343	7,535	8.8%	29.9%	6,192	7.2%	24.6%
Carter County	12,441	11,721	11,930	26.8%	607	564	565	598	596	611	3,541	8.0%	29.7%	2,930	6.6%	24.6%
Cherokee County	9,066	9,231	10,443	26.7%	599	592	512	508	498	540	3,249	8.3%	31.1%	2,709	6.9%	25.9%
Choctaw County	5,204	4,308	4,173	27.7%	248	196	208	195	186	189	1,222	8.1%	29.3%	1,033	6.9%	24.8%
Cimarron County	1,056	910	810	27.4%	41	43	36	39	36	41	236	8.0%	29.1%	195	6.6%	24.1%
Cleveland County	37,910	45,979	52,347	26.0%	2,761	2,734	2,653	2,601	2,735	2,816	16,302	8.1%	31.2%	13,566	6.7%	25.9%
Coal County	1,737	1,537	1,602	26.7%	74	75	64	78	67	72	430	7.2%	26.8%	358	6.0%	22.3%
Comanche County	34,206	31,515	31,492	27.2%	1,940	1,844	1,804	1,686	1,794	1,765	10,833	9.5%	34.4%	9,068	8.0%	28.8%
Cotton County	2,006	1,699	1,740	26.0%	93	81	79	73	85	91	502	7.5%	28.9%	411	6.1%	23.6%
Craig County	3,900	3,301	3,349	23.2%	168	180	171	160	144	145	968	6.7%	28.9%	823	5.7%	24.6%
Creek County	18,204	17,093	18,013	26.8%	899	890	881	895	898	901	5,364	8.0%	29.8%	4,463	6.6%	24.8%
Custer County	6,629	7,115	6,832	26.8%	373	338	327	369	384	363	2,154	8.4%	31.5%	1,791	7.0%	26.2%
Delaware County	6,642	6,806	8,156	23.9%	409	451	377	391	384	393	2,405	7.0%	29.5%	2,012	5.9%	24.7%
Dewey County	1,575	1,463	1,306	26.5%	59	60	50	60	60	51	340	6.9%	26.0%	289	5.9%	22.1%
Ellis County	1,547	1,178	1,109	25.8%	51	36	41	38	50	46	262	6.1%	23.6%	216	5.0%	19.5%
Garfield County	17,302	14,878	14,760	26.0%	776	776	749	712	716	779	4,508	7.9%	30.3%	3,729	6.6%	25.3%
Garvin County	7,566	6,763	6,848	25.3%	323	309	293	303	314	334	1,876	6.9%	27.4%	1,542	5.7%	22.5%
Grady County	11,810	11,816	12,919	28.1%	599	597	631	629	623	654	3,733	8.1%	28.9%	3,079	6.7%	23.8%
Grant County	1,605	1,432	1,355	25.4%	72	68	65	72	72	73	422	7.9%	31.1%	349	6.5%	25.8%
Greer County	1,522	1,312	1,302	20.5%	57	72	57	67	61	66	380	6.0%	29.2%	314	4.9%	24.1%
Harmon County	1,224	1,041	1,019	29.3%	56	47	49	42	59	51	304	8.7%	29.8%	253	7.3%	24.8%
Harper County	1,190	1,032	900	25.0%	33	34	40	38	42	34	221	6.1%	24.6%	187	5.2%	20.8%
Haskell County	3,101	2,840	2,892	25.4%	130	135	132	137	130	147	811	7.1%	28.0%	664	5.8%	23.0%
Hughes County	3,776	3,199	3,229	22.9%	138	142	135	139	145	137	836	5.9%	25.9%	699	5.0%	21.6%
Jackson County	9,469	8,478	8,733	30.4%	551	561	511	491	461	521	3,096	10.8%	35.5%	2,575	8.9%	29.5%
Jefferson County	2,268	1,732	1,635	24.8%	61	72	73	80	80	80	446	6.8%	27.3%	366	5.6%	22.4%
Johnston County	2,922	2,679	2,769	26.8%	134	112	114	130	133	135	758	7.3%	27.4%	623	6.0%	22.5%
Kay County	13,168	12,753	12,108	25.9%	652	582	632	618	652	669	3,805	8.1%	31.4%	3,136	6.7%	25.9%
Kingfisher County	4,193	3,784	3,827	28.3%	172	165	181	172	219	237	1,146	8.5%	29.9%	909	6.7%	23.8%
Kiowa County	3,784	3,025	2,898	27.3%	146	136	157	136	138	149	862	8.1%	29.7%	713	6.7%	24.6%

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239,043	7.1%	27.2%	250,304	7.5%	28.5%	161,720	4.8%	18.4%
1,587	7.8%	25.8%	1,814	8.9%	29.5%	1,233	6.1%	20.1%
331	5.5%	25.9%	382	6.3%	29.9%	269	4.5%	21.0%
854	6.5%	25.2%	1,028	7.8%	30.4%	722	5.5%	21.3%
450	7.4%	26.7%	536	8.9%	31.8%	338	5.6%	20.0%
1,600	8.2%	28.2%	1,653	8.4%	29.1%	1,014	5.2%	17.8%
807	7.7%	28.0%	819	7.8%	28.4%	518	4.9%	17.9%
2,249	6.5%	25.9%	2,515	7.2%	28.9%	1,727	5.0%	19.9%
2,267	7.3%	26.5%	2,501	8.1%	29.2%	1,602	5.2%	18.7%
6,991	8.2%	27.7%	7,433	8.7%	29.5%	4,592	5.4%	18.2%
3,155	7.1%	26.4%	3,524	7.9%	29.5%	2,321	5.2%	19.5%
2,741	7.0%	26.2%	2,977	7.6%	28.5%	2,016	5.2%	19.3%
1,062	7.0%	25.4%	1,258	8.3%	30.1%	820	5.4%	19.7%
215	7.3%	26.5%	235	7.9%	29.0%	165	5.6%	20.4%
14,304	7.1%	27.3%	14,913	7.4%	28.5%	9,564	4.8%	18.3%
395	6.6%	24.7%	509	8.5%	31.8%	340	5.7%	21.2%
8,740	7.7%	27.8%	8,393	7.4%	26.7%	5,291	4.7%	16.8%
475	7.1%	27.3%	518	7.7%	29.8%	336	5.0%	19.3%
825	5.7%	24.6%	1,001	6.9%	29.9%	700	4.8%	20.9%
4,731	7.0%	26.3%	5,244	7.8%	29.1%	3,575	5.3%	19.8%
1,938	7.6%	28.4%	1,959	7.7%	28.7%	1,144	4.5%	16.7%
2,143	6.3%	26.3%	2,345	6.9%	28.8%	1,656	4.8%	20.3%
341	6.9%	26.1%	451	9.2%	34.5%	225	4.6%	17.2%
288	6.7%	26.0%	355	8.3%	32.0%	250	5.8%	22.5%
4,098	7.2%	27.8%	4,371	7.7%	29.6%	2,562	4.5%	17.4%
1,884	7.0%	27.5%	2,063	7.6%	30.1%	1,359	5.0%	19.8%
3,540	7.7%	27.4%	3,923	8.5%	30.4%	2,377	5.2%	18.4%
371	7.0%	27.4%	386	7.2%	28.5%	249	4.7%	18.4%
341	5.4%	26.2%	393	6.2%	30.2%	254	4.0%	19.5%
272	7.8%	26.7%	311	8.9%	30.5%	183	5.3%	18.0%
241	6.7%	26.8%	279	7.8%	31.0%	193	5.4%	21.4%
758	6.7%	26.2%	858	7.5%	29.7%	612	5.4%	21.2%
797	5.7%	24.7%	1,020	7.2%	31.6%	713	5.1%	22.1%
2,367	8.2%	27.1%	2,344	8.1%	26.8%	1,447	5.0%	16.6%
421	6.4%	25.7%	488	7.4%	29.8%	360	5.5%	22.0%
740	7.2%	26.7%	850	8.2%	30.7%	556	5.4%	20.1%
3,357	7.2%	27.7%	3,489	7.5%	28.8%	2,126	4.6%	17.6%
1,112	8.2%	29.1%	1,130	8.4%	29.5%	676	5.0%	17.7%
804	7.6%	27.7%	822	7.7%	28.4%	559	5.3%	19.3%

Child Population

Number of Children Under Age 18: Total & Five-year Age Ranges
Number of Children Under Age 6: Total & Each Year
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 1998 (estimate)

Latimer County	2,759	2,796	2,766	26.8%	146	142	121	129	122	144	804	7.8%	29.1%	660	6.4%	23.9%
Le Flore County	12,250	11,924	12,723	27.3%	645	611	610	614	612	612	3,704	8.0%	29.1%	3,092	6.6%	24.3%
Lincoln County	7,896	8,219	8,731	27.8%	372	392	422	390	439	423	2,438	7.8%	27.9%	2,015	6.4%	23.1%
Logan County	7,837	7,890	8,205	26.5%	404	374	372	382	408	441	2,381	7.7%	29.0%	1,940	6.3%	23.6%
Love County	2,142	2,047	2,259	26.5%	108	112	114	95	89	103	621	7.3%	27.5%	518	6.1%	22.9%
McClain County	6,284	6,306	7,078	27.0%	288	301	311	340	331	347	1,918	7.3%	27.1%	1,571	6.0%	22.2%
McCurtain County	12,011	9,894	10,146	29.2%	561	568	475	442	479	500	3,025	8.7%	29.8%	2,525	7.3%	24.9%
McIntosh County	3,939	3,918	4,308	22.6%	206	183	191	194	206	209	1,189	6.2%	27.6%	980	5.1%	22.7%
Major County	2,494	2,174	2,090	26.7%	95	95	90	95	112	118	605	7.7%	28.9%	487	6.2%	23.3%
Marshall County	2,618	2,459	2,807	22.8%	144	154	124	132	131	133	818	6.6%	29.1%	685	5.6%	24.4%
Mayes County	9,574	9,077	9,744	25.9%	451	504	477	495	487	492	2,906	7.7%	29.8%	2,414	6.4%	24.8%
Murray County	3,464	3,067	3,125	25.3%	156	144	132	134	134	155	855	6.9%	27.4%	700	5.7%	22.4%
Muskogee County	19,476	18,621	18,852	26.9%	926	931	899	864	949	978	5,547	7.9%	29.4%	4,569	6.5%	24.2%
Noble County	3,210	2,985	3,070	26.9%	135	163	156	144	153	172	923	8.1%	30.1%	751	6.6%	24.5%
Nowata County	3,160	2,520	2,442	24.5%	127	115	110	117	123	116	708	7.1%	29.0%	592	5.9%	24.2%
Okfuskee County	3,252	3,024	2,921	25.6%	117	137	148	138	143	140	823	7.2%	28.2%	683	6.0%	23.4%
Oklahoma County	156,315	156,690	164,180	25.9%	9,687	9,572	9,098	8,771	9,078	9,232	55,438	8.8%	33.8%	46,206	7.3%	28.1%
Okmulgee County	10,761	9,766	10,372	26.7%	526	518	515	510	527	534	3,130	8.1%	30.2%	2,596	6.7%	25.0%
Osage County	11,351	11,549	11,692	27.3%	527	551	533	568	625	559	3,363	7.9%	28.8%	2,804	6.5%	24.0%
Ottawa County	9,006	7,332	7,345	23.7%	382	394	364	353	354	351	2,198	7.1%	29.9%	1,847	6.0%	25.1%
Pawnee County	4,315	4,198	4,369	26.6%	217	208	225	208	206	228	1,292	7.9%	29.6%	1,064	6.5%	24.4%
Payne County	12,676	12,997	13,829	21.2%	739	762	728	703	725	763	4,420	6.8%	32.0%	3,657	5.6%	26.4%
Pittsburg County	10,947	10,064	10,217	23.9%	484	482	431	445	494	526	2,862	6.7%	28.0%	2,336	5.5%	22.9%
Pontotoc County	8,368	8,531	8,613	24.9%	449	426	414	407	420	456	2,572	7.4%	29.9%	2,116	6.1%	24.6%
Pottawatomie County	15,777	15,852	16,566	26.6%	774	808	771	761	809	847	4,770	7.7%	28.8%	3,923	6.3%	23.7%
Pushmataha County	3,419	2,804	2,905	25.1%	136	140	126	140	150	150	842	7.3%	29.0%	692	6.0%	23.8%
Roger Mills County	1,347	1,153	985	27.5%	45	47	39	49	44	51	275	7.7%	27.9%	224	6.3%	22.7%
Rogers County	14,905	15,672	18,269	26.8%	898	859	894	957	879	924	5,411	7.9%	29.6%	4,487	6.6%	24.6%
Seminole County	7,815	6,765	6,495	26.2%	324	293	307	292	291	324	1,831	7.4%	28.2%	1,507	6.1%	23.2%
Sequoyah County	9,973	9,628	10,403	27.7%	544	523	485	500	487	514	3,053	8.1%	29.3%	2,539	6.8%	24.4%
Stephens County	11,809	10,993	11,235	25.9%	537	505	506	526	549	550	3,173	7.3%	28.2%	2,623	6.0%	23.3%
Texas County	5,370	4,622	5,390	28.9%	269	263	241	270	242	322	1,607	8.6%	29.8%	1,285	6.9%	23.8%
Tillman County	3,703	2,895	2,754	29.0%	118	154	136	117	133	143	801	8.4%	29.1%	658	6.9%	23.9%
Tulsa County	129,514	131,494	140,241	25.8%	8,278	8,080	7,965	7,631	7,794	7,788	47,536	8.7%	33.9%	39,748	7.2%	28.3%
Wagoner County	14,372	14,229	16,221	29.4%	730	748	709	736	801	813	4,537	8.2%	28.0%	3,724	6.7%	23.0%
Washington County	12,910	12,425	11,833	24.9%	581	578	578	609	614	639	3,599	7.6%	30.4%	2,960	6.2%	25.0%
Washita County	3,829	3,089	3,215	27.3%	143	141	166	144	157	180	931	7.9%	29.0%	751	6.4%	23.4%
Woods County	2,380	1,963	1,776	21.2%	79	83	90	97	92	104	545	6.5%	30.7%	441	5.3%	24.8%
Woodward County	6,474	5,336	5,157	27.8%	245	235	243	240	255	282	1,500	8.1%	29.1%	1,218	6.6%	23.6%

743	7.2%	26.9%	863	8.4%	31.2%	500	4.8%	18.1%
3,214	6.9%	25.3%	3,830	8.2%	30.1%	2,587	5.6%	20.3%
2,356	7.5%	27.0%	2,609	8.3%	29.9%	1,751	5.6%	20.1%
2,235	7.2%	27.2%	2,373	7.7%	28.9%	1,657	5.4%	20.2%
584	6.8%	25.9%	676	7.9%	29.9%	481	5.6%	21.3%
1,961	7.5%	27.7%	2,074	7.9%	29.3%	1,472	5.6%	20.8%
2,617	7.5%	25.8%	3,015	8.7%	29.7%	1,989	5.7%	19.6%
1,118	5.9%	26.0%	1,301	6.8%	30.2%	909	4.8%	21.1%
576	7.4%	27.6%	661	8.4%	31.6%	366	4.7%	17.5%
718	5.8%	25.6%	800	6.5%	28.5%	604	4.9%	21.5%
2,617	7.0%	26.9%	2,848	7.6%	29.2%	1,865	5.0%	19.1%
860	7.0%	27.5%	941	7.6%	30.1%	624	5.1%	20.0%
5,219	7.5%	27.7%	5,558	7.9%	29.5%	3,506	5.0%	18.6%
854	7.5%	27.8%	929	8.1%	30.3%	536	4.7%	17.5%
632	6.3%	25.9%	748	7.5%	30.6%	470	4.7%	19.2%
776	6.8%	26.6%	836	7.3%	28.6%	626	5.5%	21.4%
45,540	7.2%	27.7%	44,046	7.0%	26.8%	28,388	4.5%	17.3%
2,771	7.1%	26.7%	2,961	7.6%	28.5%	2,044	5.3%	19.7%
3,105	7.2%	26.6%	3,541	8.3%	30.3%	2,242	5.2%	19.2%
1,895	6.1%	25.8%	2,157	7.0%	29.4%	1,446	4.7%	19.7%
1,115	6.8%	25.5%	1,319	8.0%	30.2%	871	5.3%	19.9%
3,897	6.0%	28.2%	3,861	5.9%	27.9%	2,414	3.7%	17.5%
2,637	6.2%	25.8%	3,147	7.4%	30.8%	2,097	4.9%	20.5%
2,288	6.6%	26.6%	2,557	7.4%	29.7%	1,652	4.8%	19.2%
4,436	7.1%	26.8%	4,888	7.9%	29.5%	3,319	5.3%	20.0%
767	6.6%	26.4%	850	7.3%	29.3%	596	5.1%	20.5%
268	7.5%	27.2%	296	8.3%	30.1%	197	5.5%	20.0%
4,894	7.2%	26.8%	5,345	7.8%	29.3%	3,543	5.2%	19.4%
1,795	7.2%	27.6%	1,924	7.8%	29.6%	1,269	5.1%	19.5%
2,606	6.9%	25.1%	3,148	8.4%	30.3%	2,110	5.6%	20.3%
2,967	6.8%	26.4%	3,475	8.0%	30.9%	2,170	5.0%	19.3%
1,479	7.9%	27.4%	1,560	8.4%	28.9%	1,066	5.7%	19.8%
773	8.1%	28.1%	797	8.4%	28.9%	526	5.5%	19.1%
38,647	7.1%	27.6%	37,964	7.0%	27.1%	23,882	4.4%	17.0%
4,348	7.9%	26.8%	4,860	8.8%	30.0%	3,289	6.0%	20.3%
3,281	6.9%	27.7%	3,461	7.3%	29.2%	2,131	4.5%	18.0%
925	7.8%	28.8%	915	7.8%	28.5%	624	5.3%	19.4%
483	5.8%	27.2%	534	6.4%	30.1%	318	3.8%	17.9%
1,454	7.8%	28.2%	1,546	8.3%	30.0%	939	5.1%	18.2%

Early Childhood

County Early Childhood Status Index: Ranking of Various Early Childhood Factors
Population Under Age 6, Percent of Immunizations Completed by Age 2, Rate of Elevated Lead-based Poisoning Tests, Proportion of Births to Mothers under age 20, Percent of Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care, Availability of Child Care, Rate of Poverty Among Children Under 5
Oklahoma and Counties: Using data from 1994 through 2000

State			275,002		76.0%		3.82/1000		7,998	162.5		2,573	6.2%		0.579		65,635	29.8%	
Adair County	398	77	1,795	40	57.0%	tie for 46	0.43	33	99	278.1	75	36	10.8%	70	0.387	69	563	40.8%	65
Alfalfa County	182	8	364	7	76.0%	tie for 10	0.62	40	6	105.3	5	2	4.0%	24	0.218	76	74	25.0%	20
Atoka County	325	59	948	31	67.0%	tie for 30	1.02	49	31	206.7	56	11	7.7%	57	0.544	35	337	43.4%	67
Beaver County	181	7	444	11	78.0%	tie for 3	0.00	tie for 1	18	253.5	71	2	3.4%	18	0.292	74	58	16.2%	3
Beckham County	263	36	1,728	39	66.0%	tie for 33	0.15	17	61	199.3	47	16	10.1%	67	0.608	tie for 19	432	33.1%	41
Blaine County	211	16	901	28	78.0%	tie for 7	0.24	26	29	194.6	44	4	3.0%	13	0.505	46	262	35.5%	tie for 47
Bryan County	301	53	2,642	51	74.0%	tie for 19	1.06	50	103	216.4	62	21	4.7%	31	0.537	38	764	35.9%	50
Caddo County	360	71	2602	50	33.0%	76	0.19	22	80	203.0	54	40	12.0%	74	0.575	24	825	39.4%	60
Canadian County	259	tie for 33	7,535	73	41.0%	tie for 70	0.07	14	139	131.5	10	39	5.6%	36	0.468	55	944	14.9%	1
Carter County	342	tie for 63	3,541	61	56.0%	tie for 50	1.23	56	139	202.6	52	27	4.5%	29	0.479	tie for 52	970	33.3%	tie for 42
Cherokee County	283	43	3,249	59	56.0%	tie for 50	0.17	tie for 19	106	174.1	31	38	6.8%	51	0.686	10	1,011	40.4%	tie for 63
Choctaw County	376	74	1,222	35	34.0%	75	1.90	65	53	254.8	72	13	6.8%	50	0.740	4	491	49.0%	75
Cimarron County	215	17	236	2	76.0%	tie for 10	0.00	tie for 1	6	176.5	35	5	17.2%	76	0.271	75	51	24.5%	tie for 16
Cleveland County	204	11	16,382	75	48.0%	tie for 59	0.23	tie for 24	257	105.0	4	65	3.9%	23	0.634	14	2,538	18.6%	5
Coal County	313	tie for 56	430	10	73.0%	21	1.69	63	28	291.7	77	1	1.1%	3	0.369	71	151	43.5%	tie for 68
Comanche County	249	tie for 27	10,833	74	66.0%	tie for 33	0.11	15	303	146.7	18	108	7.0%	54	0.622	16	2,871	31.4%	39
Cotton County	269	38	502	13	32.0%	77	0.00	tie for 1	13	142.9	tie for 14	6	7.6%	55	0.357	73	118	29.8%	36
Craig County	258	32	968	32	65.0%	tie for 35	1.26	57	29	165.7	27	11	6.7%	48	0.545	34	216	27.3%	25
Creek County	303	tie for 54	5,364	70	45.0%	68	0.28	28	155	175.1	34	53	6.2%	44	0.540	37	1,170	25.8%	22
Custer County	293	51	2,154	44	71.0%	tie for 23	1.08	tie for 52	66	179.8	37	25	7.8%	58	0.479	tie for 52	502	27.9%	tie for 27
Delaware County	359	70	2,405	47	47.0%	tie for 62	0.72	43	72	164.8	26	46	11.2%	73	0.480	51	720	38.0%	57
Dewey County	229	tie for 21	340	6	76.0%	tie for 10	0.60	39	5	113.6	tie for 7	5	12.8%	75	0.096	77	70	24.3%	15
Ellis County	260	35	262	3	76.0%	tie for 10	0.83	44	9	200.0	49	5	11.1%	72	0.430	63	53	24.9%	19
Garfield County	298	52	4,508	67	43.0%	69	1.53	62	130	160.5	25	15	2.0%	5	0.513	tie for 44	1,032	27.4%	26
Garvin County	249	tie for 27	1,876	42	52.0%	tie for 54	0.00	tie for 1	53	155.4	23	11	4.2%	26	0.461	57	521	34.3%	46
Grady County	285	46	3,733	64	36.0%	74	0.00	tie for 1	117	191.5	43	19	3.8%	22	0.486	49	874	28.7%	32
Grant County	229	tie for 21	422	9	49.0%	tie for 57	2.59	70	2	40.8	1	1	2.2%	8	0.303	70	84	24.1%	14
Greer County	292	tie for 49	380	8	63.0%	tie for 38	4.44	75	16	242.4	69	1	1.9%	4	0.567	26	137	45.4%	tie for 72
Harmon County	329	61	304	5	74.0%	tie for 19	3.77	74	12	285.7	76	2	6.3%	45	0.548	33	129	53.7%	77
Harper County	90	2	221	1	76.0%	tie for 10	0.00	tie for 1	5	113.6	tie for 7	0	0.0%	tie for 1	0.390	68	30	15.7%	2
Haskell County	200	42	811	21	57.0%	tie for 46	2.11	68	23	194.9	45	4	3.6%	20	0.619	18	263	40.2%	62
Hughes County	226	20	836	24	82.0%	tie for 3	1.95	67	32	167.5	28	10	5.6%	37	0.842	1	278	41.8%	66
Jackson County	292	tie for 49	3,096	56	61.0%	tie for 40	1.28	58	90	175.1	33	12	2.6%	10	0.424	64	724	28.4%	31
Jefferson County	169	4	446	12	72.0%	22	0.00	tie for 1	6	93.8	3	2	3.3%	tie for 15	0.458	58	143	38.6%	tie for 58
Johnston County	270	39	758	18	70.0%	tie for 26	2.63	72	21	152.2	20	8	6.1%	42	0.558	tie for 29	242	40.4%	tie for 63
Kay County	327	60	3,805	65	67.0%	tie for 30	1.07	51	137	191.3	42	74	10.9%	71	0.513	tie for 44	858	27.1%	24
Kingfisher County	225	19	1,146	33	70.0%	tie for 26	3.14	73	25	126.3	9	5	2.8%	12	0.399	66	179	19.4%	6
Kiowa County	350	66	862	27	41.0%	tie for 70	0.26	27	30	232.6	66	10	8.8%	65	0.516	tie for 41	258	37.2%	tie for 54

Early Childhood

County Early Childhood Status Index: Ranking of Various Early Childhood Factors
Population Under Age 6, Percent of Immunizations Completed by Age 2, Rate of Elevated Lead-based Poisoning Tests, Proportion of Births to Mothers under age 20, Percent of Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care, Availability of Child Care, Rate of Poverty Among Children Under 5
Oklahoma and Counties: Using data from 1994 through 2000

[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]		
Latimer County	237	24	804	20	95.0%	1	0.89	46	31	234.8	67	6	4.8%	32	0.748	3	279	43.5%	tie for 68
Le Flore County	364	72	3,704	63	48.0%	tie for 59	1.22	55	146	213.8	60	55	8.7%	63	0.699	8	1,145	37.6%	56
Lincoln County	245	26	2,438	48	79.0%	6	0.52	34	79	182.4	38	20	5.4%	35	0.476	54	569	28.3%	30
Logan County	255	31	2,381	46	61.0%	tie for 40	4.91	76	59	153.6	22	8	2.8%	11	0.487	48	455	23.6%	12
Love County	217	18	621	16	68.0%	29	0.00	tie for 1	20	172.4	29	6	5.8%	39	0.405	65	159	30.7%	38
McClain County	178	6	1,918	43	51.0%	56	0.14	16	64	179.8	36	5	2.1%	6	0.730	5	387	24.5%	tie for 16
McCurtain County	379	75	3,025	54	47.0%	tie for 62	0.56	tie for 35	140	264.2	74	21	4.3%	28	0.462	56	1,070	44.1%	tie for 70
McIntosh County	353	tie for 67	1189	34	47.0%	tie for 62	1.08	tie for 52	57	246.8	70	12	5.4%	34	0.552	31	417	44.1%	tie for 70
Major County	88	1	605	15	76.0%	tie for 10	0.00	tie for 1	5	67.6	2	0	0.0%	tie for 1	0.481	50	112	22.9%	9
Marshall County	259	tie for 33	818	22	77.0%	9	0.66	42	38	205.4	55	17	9.8%	66	0.640	13	235	36.3%	52
Mayes County	289	47	2,906	53	57.0%	tie for 46	0.35	30	111	201.1	50	32	5.9%	41	0.558	tie for 29	753	31.5%	40
Murray County	205	12	855	26	85.0%	2	0.57	37	34	202.4	51	5	3.5%	19	0.559	28	230	33.3%	tie for 42
Muskogee County	367	73	5,547	72	60.0%	tie for 42	1.93	66	232	217.2	63	90	8.6%	62	0.621	17	1,505	34.1%	45
Noble County	191	9	923	29	71.0%	tie for 23	1.86	64	15	108.7	6	9	6.9%	53	0.711	6	168	23.0%	10
Nowata County	175	5	708	17	60.0%	tie for 42	0.00	tie for 1	21	175.0	32	6	5.7%	38	0.660	11	168	29.3%	tie for 34
Okfuskee County	346	65	823	23	67.0%	tie for 30	2.24	69	29	237.7	68	9	8.0%	59	0.574	25	295	45.4%	tie for 72
Oklahoma County	279	41	55,438	77	57.0%	tie for 46	0.56	tie for 35	1,615	150.1	19	474	6.5%	46	0.608	tie for 19	13,761	29.9%	37
Okmulgee County	353	tie for 67	3,130	57	46.0%	tie for 66	0.63	41	116	210.1	58	46	8.5%	61	0.645	12	961	38.6%	tie for 58
Osage County	207	tie for 13	3,363	60	76.0%	tie for 10	0.21	23	71	174.0	30	14	3.7%	21	0.543	36	756	27.9%	tie for 27
Ottawa County	316	58	2,198	45	70.0%	tie for 26	13.25	77	85	185.6	39	47	10.5%	69	0.693	9	648	36.1%	51
Pawnee County	354	69	1,292	36	56.0%	tie for 50	1.34	60	41	203.0	53	13	6.7%	49	0.366	72	305	29.3%	tie for 34
Payne County	207	tie for 13	4,420	66	65.0%	tie for 35	0.86	45	108	132.4	11	33	4.3%	27	0.754	2	931	25.5%	21
Pittsburg County	303	tie for 54	2,862	52	71.0%	tie for 23	1.10	54	95	196.3	46	27	5.8%	40	0.516	tie for 41	823	35.5%	tie for 47
Pontotoc County	209	15	2,572	49	82.0%	tie for 3	0.93	47	66	135.5	12	16	3.4%	17	0.563	27	766	37.2%	tie for 54
Pottawatomie County	278	40	4,770	69	82.0%	tie for 3	1.29	59	170	199.5	48	33	4.6%	30	0.594	22	1,369	35.5%	tie for 47
Pushmataha County	336	62	842	25	47.0%	tie for 62	0.59	38	29	232.0	65	3	2.5%	9	0.440	61	348	51.6%	76
Roger Mills County	236	23	275	4	76.0%	tie for 10	0.00	tie for 1	6	214.3	61	2	8.7%	64	0.392	67	64	28.2%	29
Rogers County	249	tie for 27	5,411	71	48.0%	tie for 59	0.30	29	131	152.5	21	35	4.2%	25	0.532	40	772	17.3%	4
Seminole County	381	76	1,831	41	52.0%	tie for 54	2.62	71	76	207.7	57	22	6.8%	52	0.551	32	704	47.8%	74
Sequoyah County	313	tie for 56	3,053	55	63.0%	tie for 38	0.17	tie for 19	107	213.6	59	51	10.4%	68	0.597	21	891	36.4%	53
Stephens County	290	48	3,173	58	49.0%	tie for 57	0.23	tie for 24	83	157.5	24	32	6.6%	47	0.503	47	766	28.9%	33
Texas County	284	tie for 44	1,607	38	60.0%	tie for 42	0.18	21	65	186.2	40	54	23.6%	77	0.451	59	241	19.5%	7
Tillman County	342	tie for 63	801	19	55.0%	53	1.39	61	28	256.9	73	3	3.3%	tie for 15	0.450	60	258	39.9%	61
Tulsa County	268	37	47,536	76	38.0%	73	0.42	32	1,259	138.3	13	540	6.1%	43	0.624	15	9,653	24.5%	tie for 16
Wagoner County	284	tie for 44	4,537	68	46.0%	tie for 66	0.36	31	100	145.6	16	33	5.1%	33	0.436	62	819	22.4%	8
Washington County	201	10	3,599	62	59.0%	45	1.01	48	77	142.9	tie for 14	15	3.1%	14	0.703	7	704	23.4%	11
Washita County	250	30	931	30	76.0%	tie for 10	0.00	tie for 1	29	219.7	64	7	8.3%	60	0.516	tie for 41	253	33.9%	44
Woods County	155	3	545	14	41.0%	tie for 70	0.00	tie for 1	15	145.6	17	2	2.1%	7	0.582	23	120	26.9%	23
Woodward County	241	25	1,500	37	64.0%	37	0.16	18	45	188.3	41	17	7.6%	56	0.533	39	303	24.0%	13

Low Birthweight Infants

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds
Three-Year Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1986 & 1996 - 1998

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	10,122	3,374	6.4	10,370	3,457	7.2		-12.7%
Adair County	51	17	5.3	64	21	5.8	17	-10.2%
Alfalfa County	9	3	3.5	8	3	4.8	7	-37.4%
Atoka County	36	12	7.1	38	13	7.8	63	-9.4%
Beaver County	9	3	3.4	16	5	8.6	69	-151.4%
Beckham County	68	23	6.2	62	21	7.7	60	-24.2%
Blaine County	41	14	6.0	24	8	5.6	15	6.4%
Bryan County	110	37	7.9	106	35	7.7	61	3.1%
Caddo County	83	28	5.1	80	27	6.7	35	-33.2%
Canadian County	176	59	4.9	197	66	6.4	28	-30.6%
Carter County	151	50	6.8	140	47	7.3	48	-7.0%
Cherokee County	72	24	4.6	102	34	5.8	18	-25.7%
Choctaw County	52	17	7.6	41	14	6.7	36	11.6%
Cimarron County	10	3	6.3	12	4	10.4	77	-65.9%
Cleveland County	421	140	5.8	440	147	6.2	24	-7.5%
Coal County	19	6	7.7	27	9	10.3	76	-34.0%
Comanche County	496	165	6.5	478	159	7.7	62	-17.5%
Cotton County	14	5	5.5	24	8	9.0	72	-63.7%
Craig County	21	7	4.0	47	16	9.0	73	-126.0%
Creek County	177	59	6.0	198	66	7.3	46	-22.4%
Custer County	98	33	6.3	71	24	6.6	32	-4.4%
Delaware County	58	19	5.6	99	33	7.7	59	-36.9%
Dewey County	9	3	3.6	5	2	4.3	5	-18.3%
Ellis County	9	3	5.4	5	2	3.7	3	30.3%
Garfield County	177	59	5.8	182	61	7.6	56	-30.2%
Garvin County	111	37	8.7	57	19	5.7	16	34.5%
Grady County	131	44	6.4	124	41	6.9	41	-7.4%
Grant County	16	5	5.6	3	1	2.2	1	60.6%
Greer County	15	5	7.1	11	4	6.3	25	11.7%
Harmon County	17	6	9.8	10	3	7.5	50	23.6%
Harper County	4	1	2.6	4	1	3.7	2	-40.4%
Haskell County	26	9	5.9	25	8	6.0	21	-1.0%
Hughes County	23	8	4.5	39	13	7.6	55	-69.6%
Jackson County	139	46	7.0	100	33	6.3	26	9.4%
Jefferson County	16	5	6.0	10	3	5.4	11	9.6%
Johnston County	30	10	7.6	33	11	8.1	67	-7.0%
Kay County	145	48	6.2	151	50	7.3	45	-16.6%
Kingfisher County	32	11	3.8	40	13	7.5	53	-95.6%
Kiowa County	42	14	7.8	37	12	9.4	74	21.1%
Latimer County	23	8	6.4	17	6	4.6	6	28.9%
Le Flore County	126	42	7.0	138	46	6.8	38	2.7%
Lincoln County	75	25	5.9	78	26	6.8	37	-14.9%
Logan County	85	28	6.1	81	27	7.6	57	-25.2%
Love County	19	6	6.5	25	8	7.9	65	-20.8%
McClain County	73	24	6.8	40	13	4.1	4	39.4%
McCurtain County	87	29	5.3	120	40	7.2	44	-36.8%
McIntosh County	57	19	8.7	46	15	7.1	42	19.1%
Major County	20	7	4.9	14	5	5.9	20	-19.7%
Marshall County	20	7	5.3	34	11	6.9	39	-29.8%
Mayes County	70	23	4.8	98	33	6.2	23	-28.7%
Murray County	28	9	5.6	35	12	7.5	51	-34.3%
Muskogee County	238	79	6.9	242	81	7.8	64	-12.1%
Noble County	40	13	7.3	24	8	5.5	13	25.2%
Nowata County	17	6	4.0	33	11	8.6	70	-113.9%
Okfuskee County	46	15	8.9	32	11	7.3	47	17.7%
Oklahoma County	2,489	830	7.3	2,561	854	8.1	66	-12.2%
Okmulgee County	143	48	7.7	118	39	7.5	54	2.3%
Osage County	111	37	6.2	82	27	6.7	33	-8.1%
Ottawa County	93	31	7.2	94	31	7.2	43	0.2%
Pawnee County	49	16	6.6	32	11	5.1	9	22.5%
Payne County	151	50	5.6	140	47	5.9	19	-5.3%
Pittsburg County	111	37	6.7	96	32	6.6	31	2.7%
Pontotoc County	93	31	6.1	107	36	7.5	52	-22.6%
Pottawatomie County	168	56	6.0	172	57	6.7	34	-12.6%
Pushmataha County	40	13	8.2	19	6	4.9	8	40.8%
Roger Mills County	15	5	7.2	9	3	9.7	75	-34.8%
Rogers County	129	43	5.2	192	64	7.6	58	-47.0%
Seminole County	86	29	6.9	87	29	8.2	68	-17.9%
Sequoyah County	86	29	5.7	83	28	5.3	10	5.7%
Stephens County	105	35	5.5	86	29	5.5	14	1.0%
Texas County	70	23	7.3	52	17	5.4	12	25.3%
Tillman County	31	10	6.2	25	8	6.9	40	-11.7%
Tulsa County	1,609	536	6.2	1,932	644	7.4	49	-20.4%
Wagoner County	143	48	7.2	119	40	6.0	22	16.5%
Washington County	144	48	6.2	101	34	6.3	27	-2.1%
Washita County	31	10	5.3	26	9	6.5	30	-24.0%
Woods County	28	9	7.3	24	8	8.7	71	-18.2%
Woodward County	59	20	5.5	46	15	6.5	29	-17.6%

Infant Mortality

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
Three Year Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1986 & 1996 - 1998

State	1,661	554	10.5	1,168	389	8.1		22.7%
Adair County	9	3	9.3	8	3	7.3	37	22.0%
Alfalfa County	0	0	0.0	1	0	6.1	24	###
Atoka County	4	1	7.9	4	1	8.2	45	-3.7%
Beaver County	2	1	7.6	3	1	16.1	74	-112.1%
Beckham County	10	3	9.1	6	2	7.4	38	18.3%
Blaine County	10	3	14.7	3	1	7.0	34	52.0%
Bryan County	14	5	10.1	10	3	7.2	36	28.2%
Caddo County	14	5	8.5	13	4	10.9	66	-28.3%
Canadian County	28	9	7.8	32	11	10.4	62	-33.4%
Carter County	22	7	10.0	11	4	5.8	22	42.3%
Cherokee County	9	3	5.8	7	2	4.0	14	31.0%
Choctaw County	7	2	10.2	4	1	6.6	28	35.9%
Cimarron County	2	1	12.6	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Cleveland County	57	19	7.8	41	14	5.8	23	26.0%
Coal County	6	2	24.3	1	0	3.8	11	84.3%
Comanche County	75	25	9.9	54	18	8.7	50	12.2%
Cotton County	1	0	3.9	4	1	15.0	73	-282.0%
Craig County	7	2	13.3	2	1	3.8	12	71.2%
Creek County	31	10	10.5	19	6	7.0	33	32.9%
Custer County	21	7	13.5	10	3	9.2	54	31.4%
Delaware County	9	3	8.7	9	3	7.0	30	19.8%
Dewey County	2	1	8.1	3	1	25.9	76	-219.4%
Ellis County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Garfield County	31	10	10.2	21	7	8.8	51	14.2%
Garvin County	11	4	8.6	7	2	7.0	31	18.8%
Grady County	25	8	12.3	14	5	7.8	43	36.4%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Greer County	3	1	14.2	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	2	1	11.5	2	1	14.9	72	-29.9%
Harper County	1	0	6.5	1	0	9.2	53	-40.4%
Haskell County	6	2	13.7	4	1	9.6	57	30.0%
Hughes County	5	2	9.7	2	1	3.9	13	60.0%
Jackson County	12	4	6.0	5	2	3.2	10	47.5%
Jefferson County	1	0	3.8	3	1	16.3	75	-333.7%
Johnston County	5	2	12.7	1	0	2.5	8	80.5%
Kay County	28	9	12.0	15	5	7.2	35	40.0%
Kingfisher County	7	2	8.4	1	0	1.9	7	77.6%
Kiowa County	5	2	9.3	3	1	7.7	41	17.5%
Latimer County	2	1	5.6	4	1	10.8	64	-92.5%
Le Flore County	19	6	10.6	11	4	5.5	20	48.6%
Lincoln County	10	3	7.9	11	4	9.5	56	-21.6%
Logan County	12	4	8.6	10	3	9.4	55	-9.4%
Love County	4	1	13.7	2	1	6.3	25	54.1%
McClain County	13	4	12.2	8	3	8.3	47	31.9%
McCurtain County	15	5	9.1	18	6	10.8	65	-19.0%
McIntosh County	9	3	13.8	8	3	12.3	68	10.8%
Major County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Marshall County	4	1	10.6	6	2	12.1	67	-14.5%
Mayes County	10	3	6.8	12	4	7.5	39	-10.3%
Murray County	8	3	15.9	5	2	10.7	63	32.8%
Muskogee County	43	14	12.5	30	10	9.6	59	23.1%
Noble County	7	2	12.8	2	1	4.6	17	64.4%
Nowata County	0	0	0.0	5	2	13.1	69	###
Okfuskee County	9	3	17.4	3	1	6.9	29	60.6%
Oklahoma County	442	147	12.9	310	103	9.9	61	23.5%
Okmulgee County	14	5	7.6	10	3	6.4	26	15.4%
Osage County	15	5	8.4	6	2	4.9	18	41.5%
Ottawa County	14	5	10.8	12	4	9.2	52	15.4%
Pawnee County	7	2	9.4	4	1	6.4	27	32.2%
Payne County	27	9	10.0	20	7	8.4	49	15.9%
Pittsburg County	23	8	14.0	8	3	5.5	21	60.9%
Pontotoc County	12	4	7.9	11	4	7.7	42	2.4%
Pottawatomie County	32	11	11.3	25	8	9.8	60	14.0%
Pushmataha County	7	2	14.4	1	0	2.6	9	82.2%
Roger Mills County	2	1	9.6	3	1	32.3	77	-237.1%
Rogers County	21	7	8.5	21	7	8.4	48	1.2%
Seminole County	17	6	13.7	14	5	13.1	70	4.0%
Sequoyah County	11	4	7.2	15	5	9.6	58	-33.2%
Stephens County	14	5	7.4	11	4	7.0	32	5.1%
Texas County	17	6	17.7	4	1	4.2	15	76.3%
Tillman County	6	2	11.9	3	1	8.3	46	30.7%
Tulsa County	266	89	10.2	197	66	7.6	40	25.7%
Wagoner County	7	2	3.5	16	5	8.1	44	-129.4%
Washington County	31	10	13.4	8	3	5.0	19	62.4%
Washita County	6	2	10.2	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Woods County	7	2	18.3	4	1	14.4	71	21.2%
Woodward County	16	5	14.9	3	1	4.2	16	71.7%
UNKNOWN County				2				

= zero base - cannot calculate change

Births to Young Teens

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Births to Mothers Age 15 through 17
Three-Year Rate per 1,000 Female Teens Age 15 through 17
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1986 & 1996 - 1998

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	8,870	2,957	43.9	8,281	2,760	35.9		18.2%
Adair County	100	33	67.2	104	35	62.1	75	7.6%
Alfalfa County	10	3	27.8	7	2	16.8	4	39.5%
Atoka County	37	12	40.9	37	12	37.1	46	9.3%
Beaver County	16	5	35.0	16	5	32.6	32	7.0%
Beckham County	73	24	58.3	57	19	39.1	51	33.0%
Blaine County	49	16	63.1	32	11	41.8	60	33.8%
Bryan County	113	38	53.9	95	32	39.0	50	27.7%
Caddo County	111	37	53.8	89	30	39.5	53	26.6%
Canadian County	160	53	29.9	138	46	21.5	12	28.3%
Carter County	156	52	51.3	145	48	43.3	64	15.5%
Cherokee County	106	35	47.6	111	37	40.5	56	14.9%
Choctaw County	83	28	77.0	60	20	52.3	73	32.1%
Cimarron County	6	2	25.4	8	3	33.3	33	-31.1%
Cleveland County	283	94	25.6	257	86	19.0	8	25.6%
Coal County	22	7	46.9	24	8	46.9	69	0.1%
Comanche County	378	126	56.3	347	116	46.9	70	16.8%
Cotton County	24	8	52.2	16	5	30.5	25	41.6%
Craig County	29	10	33.6	25	8	25.9	17	23.0%
Creek County	176	59	38.6	182	61	35.3	37	8.5%
Custer County	87	29	59.2	66	22	41.7	59	29.6%
Delaware County	84	28	45.8	73	24	30.8	26	32.7%
Dewey County	11	4	27.9	3	1	8.3	1	70.1%
Ellis County	7	2	19.9	8	3	25.4	16	-27.3%
Garfield County	135	45	39.5	132	44	35.5	40	10.2%
Garvin County	93	31	52.7	61	20	31.4	27	40.4%
Grady County	117	39	40.6	120	40	35.4	39	13.0%
Grant County	9	3	25.9	6	2	15.4	2	40.4%
Greer County	25	8	69.4	16	5	42.3	61	39.0%
Harmon County	20	7	96.1	18	6	79.6	77	17.1%
Harper County	8	3	29.3	5	2	19.6	10	33.0%
Haskell County	36	12	46.7	31	10	35.2	36	24.7%
Hughes County	36	12	39.2	39	13	38.8	49	0.9%
Jackson County	96	32	51.4	84	28	39.1	52	23.9%
Jefferson County	19	6	38.5	9	3	17.0	5	55.9%
Johnston County	34	11	49.5	28	9	37.0	45	25.3%
Kay County	99	33	33.6	123	41	41.1	57	-22.4%
Kingfisher County	35	12	38.9	18	6	18.9	7	51.4%
Kiowa County	37	12	44.1	41	14	49.9	72	-13.1%
Latimer County	24	8	37.1	28	9	40.2	55	-8.1%
Le Flore County	152	51	49.7	127	42	35.9	41	27.8%
Lincoln County	79	26	36.2	71	24	28.0	21	22.7%
Logan County	55	18	29.4	59	20	27.6	20	6.1%
Love County	32	11	55.4	19	6	27.0	19	51.2%
McClain County	51	17	29.2	59	20	28.3	23	3.1%
McCurtain County	164	55	61.9	125	42	42.4	62	31.4%
McIntosh County	51	17	47.2	48	16	36.2	42	23.3%
Major County	6	2	10.5	9	3	15.8	3	-50.1%
Marshall County	32	11	44.6	26	9	31.6	28	29.1%
Mayes County	106	35	47.5	112	37	43.9	65	7.4%
Murray County	28	9	35.5	27	9	29.3	24	17.3%
Muskogee County	272	91	58.5	234	78	44.7	68	23.6%
Noble County	22	7	32.3	25	8	32.3	31	0.0%
Nowata County	28	9	43.5	27	9	39.9	54	8.4%
Okfuskee County	41	14	52.0	43	14	49.7	71	4.5%
Oklahoma County	1,814	605	50.0	1,704	568	41.1	58	17.8%
Okmulgee County	146	49	62.1	125	42	44.4	67	28.6%
Osage County	107	36	36.5	77	26	23.9	14	34.5%
Ottawa County	85	28	47.1	88	29	44.1	66	6.4%
Pawnee County	51	17	47.5	42	14	34.8	35	26.6%
Payne County	84	28	29.4	85	28	24.7	15	15.8%
Pittsburg County	134	45	49.4	110	37	36.9	43	25.4%
Pontotoc County	79	26	35.7	82	27	33.5	34	6.2%
Pottawatomie County	184	61	44.0	178	59	37.0	44	16.0%
Pushmataha County	53	18	73.9	29	10	35.3	38	52.2%
Roger Mills County	9	3	31.2	5	2	17.5	6	43.7%
Rogers County	130	43	32.5	107	36	21.7	13	33.3%
Seminole County	91	30	53.2	96	32	53.8	74	-1.1%
Sequoyah County	137	46	52.9	112	37	37.2	47	29.7%
Stephens County	114	38	41.0	97	32	32.2	30	21.4%
Texas County	47	16	38.1	63	21	42.8	63	-12.2%
Tillman County	65	22	95.1	44	15	63.2	76	33.5%
Tulsa County	1,190	397	40.4	1,316	439	38.6	48	4.4%
Wagoner County	105	35	27.7	97	32	21.2	11	23.6%
Washington County	94	31	32.0	80	27	25.9	18	19.1%
Washita County	24	8	31.4	25	8	28.1	22	10.6%
Woods County	12	4	28.2	8	3	19.2	9	32.0%
Woodward County	52	17	43.1	41	14	32.1	29	25.6%

Child Abuse & Neglect Confirmations

Three-year Number & Average Annual Number of Confirmations After Investigation
Three-Year Rate per 1,000 Children
Oklahoma & Counties: Fiscal Years 1984 - 1986 & 1997 - 1999

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	22,926	7,642	9.0	46,554	15,518	17.7		-95.8%
Adair County	157	52	8.9	526	175	29.1	71	-228.5%
Alfalfa County	57	19	12.1	71	24	18.6	44	-53.4%
Atoka County	77	26	7.5	190	63	18.6	45	-146.4%
Beaver County	10	3	1.8	30	10	6.0	1	-231.6%
Beckham County	98	33	6.2	538	179	33.3	74	-437.6%
Blaine County	171	57	16.3	291	97	33.4	75	-104.2%
Bryan County	549	183	22.6	382	127	14.9	29	34.2%
Caddo County	57	19	2.1	711	237	27.9	68	-1209.0%
Canadian County	190	63	3.1	1,138	379	15.0	30	-385.8%
Carter County	279	93	7.7	729	243	20.4	50	-164.9%
Cherokee County	210	70	7.7	727	242	23.7	62	-210.3%
Choctaw County	79	26	5.5	266	89	21.1	54	-280.5%
Cimarron County	14	5	4.7	29	10	11.4	10	-139.9%
Cleveland County	984	328	7.8	2,191	730	14.0	24	-79.0%
Coal County	85	28	17.3	107	36	22.4	59	-29.4%
Comanche County	1,044	348	10.6	1,095	365	11.4	9	-7.5%
Cotton County	74	25	13.3	72	24	14.1	25	-5.7%
Craig County	121	40	11.2	111	37	11.1	6	0.7%
Creek County	299	100	5.6	639	213	11.7	13	-107.5%
Custer County	170	57	8.2	312	104	15.1	31	-82.5%
Delaware County	107	36	5.3	381	127	15.9	33	-199.8%
Dewey County	36	12	7.9	46	15	11.2	7	-41.7%
Ellis County	33	11	8.1	44	15	13.3	20	-64.5%
Garfield County	728	243	15.1	933	311	20.9	51	-38.9%
Garvin County	454	151	21.1	817	272	40.0	76	-89.4%
Grady County	524	175	14.8	425	142	11.1	5	24.8%
Grant County	50	17	11.0	47	16	11.6	12	-5.3%
Greer County	56	19	13.2	64	21	16.6	30	-26.2%
Harmon County	12	4	3.5	35	12	11.7	14	-232.3%
Harper County	8	3	2.4	31	10	11.2	8	-360.5%
Haskell County	13	4	1.5	124	41	14.3	28	-879.2%
Hughes County	120	40	11.5	164	55	17.2	41	-50.2%
Jackson County	263	88	9.8	560	187	21.5	56	-120.2%
Jefferson County	10	3	1.7	104	35	21.0	52	-1157.2%
Johnston County	28	9	3.3	178	59	21.7	58	-551.2%
Kay County	221	74	5.7	940	313	25.5	64	-349.1%
Kingfisher County	140	47	11.7	109	36	9.4	2	19.3%
Kiowa County	114	38	12.0	199	66	22.9	61	-90.4%
Latimer County	24	8	2.9	142	47	17.2	40	-496.7%
Le Flore County	600	200	16.5	1,148	383	30.3	72	-83.0%
Lincoln County	198	66	8.2	419	140	16.1	34	-96.7%
Logan County	325	108	13.8	405	135	16.5	37	-20.0%
Love County	57	19	9.1	145	48	21.6	57	-137.6%
McClain County	146	49	7.7	402	134	19.0	47	-145.8%
McCurtain County	340	113	10.3	572	191	19.0	46	-83.1%
McIntosh County	167	56	14.2	387	129	30.3	73	-114.1%
Major County	129	43	18.4	89	30	14.2	27	22.9%
Marshall County	35	12	4.6	162	54	19.8	49	-330.5%
Mayes County	259	86	9.3	575	192	19.6	48	-111.4%
Murray County	151	50	15.4	152	51	16.3	36	-5.8%
Muskogee County	883	294	15.5	1,525	508	27.1	66	-75.5%
Noble County	45	15	4.8	147	49	16.2	35	-233.8%
Nowata County	71	24	8.3	156	52	21.3	55	-155.6%
Okfuskee County	89	30	9.5	104	35	12.0	15	-26.9%
Oklahoma County	4,687	1,562	10.0	9,156	3,052	18.5	43	-85.7%
Okmulgee County	104	35	3.4	518	173	17.0	39	-402.5%
Osage County	129	43	3.8	420	140	12.1	16	-221.4%
Ottawa County	169	56	6.9	293	98	13.3	21	-93.4%
Pawnee County	189	63	14.8	204	68	15.7	32	-6.1%
Payne County	606	202	15.7	933	311	22.6	60	-43.4%
Pittsburg County	255	85	8.1	325	108	10.6	3	-31.1%
Pontotoc County	233	78	9.2	666	222	25.9	65	-182.0%
Pottawatomie County	434	145	9.1	1,393	464	28.2	70	-208.5%
Pushmataha County	37	12	4.0	371	124	42.9	77	-981.6%
Roger Mills County	12	4	3.2	40	13	13.3	19	-314.8%
Rogers County	356	119	7.8	593	198	10.9	4	-39.8%
Seminole County	239	80	10.9	412	137	21.0	53	-92.5%
Sequoyah County	159	53	5.4	786	262	25.5	63	-370.8%
Stephens County	114	38	3.3	462	154	13.7	23	-309.8%
Texas County	72	24	4.8	220	73	14.2	26	-195.0%
Tillman County	86	29	8.7	94	31	11.4	11	-31.1%
Tulsa County	2,774	925	7.1	5,596	1,865	13.4	22	-88.5%
Wagoner County	256	85	6.0	627	209	13.1	17	-119.0%
Washington County	274	91	7.2	996	332	27.6	67	-282.8%
Washita County	83	28	8.0	126	42	13.2	18	-45.3%
Woods County	199	66	30.5	153	51	28.1	69	7.9%
Woodward County	298	99	16.8	286	95	18.1	42	-7.6%

Child Deaths

Three-year Number & Average Annual Number of Deaths of Children Age 1 through 14
Three-year Rate per 100,000 Children Age 1 through 14
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1996 & 1996 - 1998

State	814	271	41.5	633	211	31.3		24.7%
Adair County	1	0	7.5	4	1	29.4	39	-293.9%
Alfalfa County	2	1	57.5	3	1	104.0	76	-80.8%
Atoka County	3	1	38.4	1	0	13.1	13	65.8%
Beaver County	1	0	23.3	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beckham County	6	2	48.5	4	1	31.9	47	34.4%
Blaine County	4	1	49.3	1	0	14.8	20	69.9%
Bryan County	8	3	42.9	5	2	25.7	33	40.1%
Caddo County	6	2	29.7	5	2	25.6	32	13.7%
Canadian County	16	5	32.9	7	2	11.9	12	63.9%
Carter County	12	4	43.1	13	4	47.8	64	-10.9%
Cherokee County	8	3	38.6	8	3	34.5	53	10.5%
Choctaw County	2	1	18.4	7	2	74.0	73	-301.3%
Cimarron County	0	0	0.0	1	0	52.3	67	###
Cleveland County	29	10	29.5	42	14	34.8	54	-18.1%
Coal County	0	0	0.0	1	0	28.1	37	###
Comanche County	19	6	25.2	25	8	33.5	51	-32.6%
Cotton County	1	0	23.4	2	1	51.5	66	-120.4%
Craig County	2	1	24.2	1	0	13.4	15	44.8%
Creek County	22	7	53.8	16	5	38.7	60	28.0%
Custer County	12	4	74.2	4	1	24.6	30	66.9%
Delaware County	6	2	39.2	7	2	38.7	59	1.1%
Dewey County	3	1	85.7	6	2	193.9	77	-126.3%
Ellis County	2	1	64.6	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Garfield County	22	7	58.8	8	3	23.1	29	60.8%
Garvin County	4	1	24.5	7	2	45.1	63	-84.3%
Grady County	13	4	47.4	9	3	30.4	41	35.9%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	1	0	32.0	48	###
Greer County	1	0	30.8	1	0	34.1	52	-10.5%
Harmon County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Harper County	1	0	39.3	1	0	48.0	65	-22.1%
Haskell County	6	2	87.8	5	2	76.7	75	12.6%
Hughes County	7	2	88.2	1	0	14.1	16	84.0%
Jackson County	5	2	24.0	3	1	14.8	19	38.1%
Jefferson County	1	0	21.8	1	0	26.8	35	-23.1%
Johnston County	1	0	15.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Kay County	11	4	36.5	9	3	31.5	45	13.7%
Kingfisher County	7	2	75.9	1	0	11.1	10	85.4%
Kiowa County	5	2	69.7	1	0	15.2	21	78.2%
Latimer County	2	1	31.0	4	1	62.6	71	-101.8%
Le Flore County	7	2	25.2	6	2	21.0	26	16.7%
Lincoln County	9	3	48.2	7	2	35.3	55	26.8%
Logan County	12	4	67.6	6	2	32.5	49	51.9%
Love County	2	1	41.7	1	0	19.9	24	52.2%
McClain County	7	2	48.7	9	3	56.2	69	-15.4%
McCurtain County	6	2	23.8	3	1	13.2	14	44.7%
McIntosh County	7	2	78.2	2	1	20.9	25	73.3%
Major County	1	0	18.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Marshall County	4	1	70.1	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Mayes County	5	2	23.2	8	3	35.4	56	-52.9%
Murray County	2	1	26.9	1	0	14.1	17	47.5%
Muskogee County	26	9	59.1	11	4	25.4	31	57.1%
Noble County	1	0	13.9	3	1	42.0	62	-202.6%
Nowata County	6	2	92.3	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Okfuskee County	6	2	85.9	2	1	30.6	43	64.3%
Oklahoma County	156	52	42.8	137	46	35.9	57	16.3%
Okmulgee County	20	7	84.9	5	2	21.6	28	74.6%
Osage County	12	4	45.2	5	2	18.7	23	58.7%
Ottawa County	8	3	42.4	5	2	30.0	40	29.1%
Pawnee County	4	1	40.5	3	1	30.5	42	24.6%
Payne County	9	3	30.0	5	2	15.5	22	48.2%
Pittsburg County	5	2	20.8	15	5	64.9	72	-211.7%
Pontotoc County	10	3	51.3	11	4	56.1	68	-9.2%
Pottawatomie County	5	2	13.7	11	4	29.3	38	-113.9%
Pushmataha County	4	1	56.9	4	1	61.3	70	-7.8%
Roger Mills County	3	1	103.4	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Rogers County	14	5	39.5	6	2	14.4	18	63.5%
Seminole County	9	3	54.0	6	2	40.2	61	25.5%
Sequoyah County	8	3	35.7	6	2	25.8	34	27.7%
Stephens County	8	3	30.4	3	1	11.6	11	61.8%
Texas County	5	2	43.5	9	3	76.6	74	-76.0%
Tillman County	1	0	13.3	2	1	31.6	46	-137.6%
Tulsa County	139	46	45.6	100	33	30.8	44	32.6%
Wagoner County	12	4	36.0	14	5	38.5	58	-7.0%
Washington County	14	5	47.5	6	2	21.4	27	54.9%
Washita County	3	1	37.5	2	1	27.4	36	26.8%
Woods County	4	1	80.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Woodward County	9	3	65.1	4	1	32.8	50	49.7%

= zero base - cannot calculate change

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183:

High School Dropouts

Number: Three-year number of youth (any age) dropping out of any grade
Number: Three-year number of youth under age 19 dropping out of high school (Grades 9 - 12)
Three-year Number and Average annual number of youth under age 19 dropping out of high school (Grades 9 - 12)
Rate: Three-year high school drop-out rate (Youth under age 19 dropping out of grades 9 - 12)
Oklahoma & Counties: School Years 1994/1995 through 1996/1997 & 1996/1997 through 1998/1999

State	33,281	27,269	9,090	5.5	33,858	27,867	9,289	5.4		2.1%
Adair County	265	241	80	6.6	214	184	61	5.1	57	23.6%
Alfalfa County	24	22	7	2.8	10	9	3	1.0	3	62.6%
Atoka County	46	40	13	2.0	70	61	20	3.1	18	52.2%
Beaver County	27	22	7	1.8	26	24	8	2.0	9	-6.3%
Beckham County	210	160	53	5.2	217	150	50	4.7	47	9.8%
Blaine County	109	81	27	4.3	121	88	29	4.5	43	-5.7%
Bryan County	348	298	99	5.6	368	309	103	5.6	62	-0.7%
Caddo County	264	203	68	3.6	289	220	73	3.9	32	-8.3%
Canadian County	759	646	215	4.5	560	485	162	3.1	19	30.8%
Carter County	466	401	134	5.4	394	345	115	4.6	44	15.5%
Cherokee County	402	330	110	7.4	396	346	115	7.3	76	1.9%
Choctaw County	132	105	35	3.9	118	102	34	3.8	26	2.8%
Cimarron County	11	10	3	2.0	4	4	1	0.9	2	54.0%
Cleveland County	2,467	2,006	669	6.8	2,370	1,985	662	6.2	67	8.1%
Coal County	38	32	11	3.0	26	22	7	2.0	11	30.8%
Comanche County	1,276	1,012	337	5.7	1,038	866	289	4.8	50	16.8%
Cotton County	76	69	23	6.0	48	45	15	3.9	28	35.0%
Craig County	93	78	26	3.1	108	104	35	4.0	33	26.1%
Creek County	649	542	181	5.0	586	481	160	4.3	37	13.7%
Custer County	233	188	63	4.5	280	213	71	4.9	51	-8.3%
Delaware County	427	329	110	6.9	450	351	117	6.6	71	5.0%
Dewey County	6	6	2	0.6	8	8	3	0.8	1	31.9%
Ellis County	11	11	4	1.2	18	17	6	2.0	10	68.7%
Garfield County	535	434	145	5.8	548	449	150	5.0	54	-0.1%
Garvin County	237	201	67	4.2	214	185	62	3.7	25	11.9%
Grady County	446	371	124	5.3	410	351	117	4.7	46	11.5%
Grant County	15	12	4	1.2	12	12	4	1.1	4	9.2%
Greer County	53	46	15	5.3	48	41	14	4.5	40	14.7%
Harmon County	29	21	7	3.1	42	36	12	5.5	59	77.1%
Harper County	9	8	3	1.0	14	12	4	1.5	6	56.1%
Haskell County	110	90	30	4.6	133	116	39	5.5	60	20.5%
Hughes County	172	124	41	5.1	237	181	60	7.6	77	47.5%
Jackson County	185	125	42	2.7	154	113	38	2.3	12	14.4%
Jefferson County	53	51	17	4.4	64	59	20	5.1	56	15.1%
Johnston County	72	57	19	3.4	68	63	21	3.5	23	-4.1%
Kay County	657	544	181	7.0	632	514	171	6.3	69	10.0%
Kingfisher County	105	96	32	3.2	105	89	30	2.8	15	11.2%
Kiowa County	131	114	38	5.9	128	106	35	5.9	64	0.2%
Latimer County	43	31	10	1.7	33	28	9	1.5	5	11.7%
Le Flore County	378	326	109	3.9	458	412	137	5.0	55	-20.5%
Lincoln County	257	228	76	4.4	209	184	61	3.4	22	22.7%
Logan County	190	157	52	3.8	212	167	56	3.9	29	-1.6%
Love County	58	47	16	3.5	61	46	15	3.2	20	7.8%
McClain County	188	159	53	3.4	251	216	72	4.2	35	-25.4%
McCurtain County	351	281	94	4.4	339	278	93	4.3	38	0.7%
McIntosh County	147	116	39	4.3	168	132	44	4.7	48	-11.5%
Major County	46	37	12	2.2	42	35	12	2.0	8	10.5%
Marshall County	141	117	39	6.4	95	75	25	3.8	27	40.4%
Mayes County	424	359	120	6.2	439	372	124	6.1	65	2.2%
Murray County	61	54	18	2.7	65	55	18	2.7	13	-0.1%
Muskogee County	872	731	244	6.3	925	811	270	6.9	73	-9.8%
Noble County	92	73	24	3.6	75	59	20	2.9	17	18.8%
Nowata County	106	91	30	5.2	78	70	23	3.9	30	25.0%
Okfuskee County	100	80	27	4.0	140	116	39	5.6	61	-37.9%
Oklahoma County	7,345	5,940	1,980	7.5	7,472	5,977	1,992	7.2	75	3.9%
Okmulgee County	302	259	86	4.3	354	305	102	4.8	49	-10.3%
Osage County	226	201	67	5.6	188	162	54	4.5	41	19.7%
Ottawa County	331	255	85	5.3	369	300	100	6.1	66	-14.9%
Pawnee County	158	140	47	7.5	110	99	33	4.9	52	34.3%
Payne County	268	237	79	2.7	358	305	102	3.3	21	-21.6%
Pittsburg County	391	329	110	4.8	395	350	117	4.9	53	-2.5%
Pontotoc County	218	194	65	3.5	249	230	77	4.0	34	-14.9%
Pottawatomie County	708	579	193	5.6	741	610	203	5.8	63	-3.6%
Pushmataha County	111	98	33	4.9	94	82	27	3.9	31	20.0%
Roger Mills County	31	20	7	2.0	21	16	5	1.6	7	21.0%
Rogers County	554	439	146	4.4	626	472	157	4.3	36	2.3%
Seminole County	313	240	80	5.6	380	294	98	6.6	70	-18.3%
Sequoyah County	259	233	78	3.6	314	287	96	4.3	39	-22.3%
Stephens County	452	389	130	5.3	438	383	128	5.1	58	4.5%
Texas County	216	172	57	6.2	271	208	69	7.1	74	-13.4%
Tillman County	111	100	33	6.0	89	81	27	4.6	45	22.2%
Tulsa County	5,736	4,648	1,549	6.0	6,242	5,039	1,680	6.2	68	-3.1%
Wagoner County	376	310	103	6.6	393	331	110	6.6	72	-0.2%
Washington County	408	330	110	4.2	341	287	96	3.5	24	16.6%
Washita County	39	32	11	1.7	63	53	18	2.7	14	-57.8%
Woods County	39	33	11	2.5	47	39	13	2.8	16	-14.5%
Woodward County	87	78	26	2.3	177	155	52	4.5	42	-92.6%

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Three-year Number & Average Annual Number of Arrests of Youths Age 10 through 17 for Violent Crimes
Three Year Rate per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17
Oklahoma & Counties: 1990 - 1992 & 1997 - 1999

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	3,738	1,246	334.1	3,268	1,089	271.4		18.8%
Adair County	3	1	37.1	12	4	135.8	41	-265.9%
Alfalfa County	5	2	266.4	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Atoka County	1	0	20.5	1	0	19.4	8	5.4%
Beaver County	1	0	41.2	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beckham County	13	4	186.7	5	2	67.3	14	63.9%
Blaine County	19	6	469.5	4	1	100.6	32	78.6%
Bryan County	14	5	124.8	10	3	81.9	22	34.4%
Caddo County	24	8	210.7	21	7	175.3	49	16.8%
Canadian County	57	19	184.7	57	19	162.7	46	11.9%
Carter County	34	11	208.7	77	26	448.2	73	-114.7%
Cherokee County	11	4	86.3	16	5	112.0	35	-29.8%
Choctaw County	21	7	343.4	16	5	255.9	62	25.5%
Cimarron County	0	0	0.0	1	0	81.2	21	###
Cleveland County	99	33	159.4	66	22	93.2	26	41.5%
Coal County	0	0	0.0	3	1	120.4	37	###
Comanche County	172	57	428.1	115	38	279.1	67	34.8%
Cotton County	1	0	42.4	8	3	320.9	70	-656.4%
Craig County	4	1	84.6	9	3	181.0	51	-114.0%
Creek County	25	8	104.6	35	12	134.7	39	-28.8%
Custer County	17	6	188.6	16	5	173.4	48	8.1%
Delaware County	6	2	62.2	7	2	61.4	13	1.3%
Dewey County	3	1	143.7	2	1	100.1	31	30.3%
Ellis County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Garfield County	38	13	192.4	18	6	87.8	25	54.4%
Garvin County	20	7	210.1	19	6	190.2	55	9.4%
Grady County	24	8	147.0	38	13	210.3	57	-43.1%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Greer County	1	0	54.5	5	2	264.6	64	-385.1%
Harmon County	0	0	0.0	1	0	70.6	15	###
Harper County	2	1	134.9	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	0	0	0.0	2	1	46.5	11	###
Hughes County	8	3	168.5	11	4	220.8	60	-31.0%
Jackson County	35	12	337.5	30	10	271.8	65	19.5%
Jefferson County	5	2	200.3	2	1	79.0	20	60.6%
Johnston County	6	2	153.5	4	1	97.7	29	36.3%
Kay County	60	20	357.2	93	31	552.7	76	-54.7%
Kingfisher County	8	3	158.5	2	1	37.5	9	76.4%
Kiowa County	73	24	1818.6	3	1	73.5	17	96.0%
Latimer County	7	2	170.3	18	6	448.8	74	-151.7%
Le Flore County	15	5	88.2	19	6	102.1	33	-15.8%
Lincoln County	8	3	68.7	19	6	150.1	43	-118.5%
Logan County	18	6	162.0	22	7	186.7	52	-15.3%
Love County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
McClain County	6	2	66.0	9	3	87.5	24	-32.6%
McCurtain County	42	14	304.0	23	8	157.3	45	48.2%
McIntosh County	3	1	52.2	10	3	156.6	44	-199.7%
Major County	7	2	232.4	4	1	132.0	38	43.2%
Marshall County	0	0	0.0	8	3	199.8	56	###
Mayes County	3	1	23.8	7	2	50.5	12	-111.9%
Murray County	5	2	115.1	12	4	263.1	63	-128.6%
Muskogee County	134	45	526.5	120	40	450.6	75	14.4%
Noble County	9	3	224.2	8	3	188.5	54	15.9%
Nowata County	5	2	140.1	3	1	83.0	23	40.7%
Okfuskee County	3	1	71.9	8	3	187.7	53	-160.9%
Oklahoma County	1,217	406	615.2	841	280	394.9	72	35.8%
Okmulgee County	38	13	289.3	52	17	363.8	71	-25.8%
Osage County	9	3	55.5	13	4	76.7	18	-38.2%
Ottawa County	10	3	98.3	11	4	103.6	34	-5.4%
Pawnee County	2	1	33.8	6	2	94.5	28	-179.9%
Payne County	35	12	210.4	44	15	241.7	61	-14.9%
Pittsburg County	16	5	107.7	21	7	135.2	40	-25.5%
Pontotoc County	6	2	51.5	27	9	220.0	58	-327.1%
Pottawatomie County	73	24	328.0	43	14	180.0	50	45.1%
Pushmataha County	6	2	152.0	13	4	307.7	69	-102.5%
Roger Mills County	2	1	126.1	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Rogers County	11	4	50.2	24	8	93.8	27	-86.9%
Seminole County	13	4	140.9	16	5	169.2	47	-20.1%
Sequoyah County	11	4	79.1	15	5	98.7	30	-24.8%
Stephens County	8	3	50.8	19	6	114.6	36	-125.5%
Texas County	1	0	15.6	16	5	220.4	59	309.3%
Tillman County	17	6	438.2	11	4	281.0	68	35.9%
Tulsa County	1,116	372	670.5	1,023	341	568.3	77	15.2%
Wagoner County	7	2	34.1	17	6	72.6	16	-113.2%
Washington County	32	11	192.2	46	15	274.4	66	-42.8%
Washita County	3	1	72.9	6	2	136.0	42	-86.5%
Woods County	0	0	0.0	2	1	77.1	19	###
Woodward County	30	10	412.3	3	1	40.3	10	90.2%

= zero base - cannot calculate change

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